The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—News Papers published by carrier take a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take News papers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually a Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X.—NO. 47. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 4, 1873.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 28, 1873.

Up to Saturday inclusive the receipts from the internal revenue for September were $8,342,000. So far these receipts have been only slightly affected by the panic. There was a total from this source last year of $15,000,000, and the monthly average will be about nine and a half millions, but the receipts fall off at this season, and the Commissioner had expected about nine millions only. He thinks this sum may be cut short by the stringency in the money market, and that if this continues the receipts may be seriously affected. The manufacturers not being able to get advances from the banks wherewith to pay their taxes, will necessarily be obliged to contract their operations and ship less, and this will of course diminish the revenue.

The Customs Revenue

for the current month, up to Saturday, were about $18,000,000. This is a decided falling off from what was expected. The loss seems to have occurred chiefly during the past week. If the panic continues for the next sixty days, it is probable that the receipt from customs will be from twenty-five to fifty per cent. under the usual average.

Government Must Mind Its Own Finances.

The only possible reduction of income, it is apparent that Secretary Richardson has gone as far as he could safely and prudently go in order to release the market, and at will, as some think, require a very careful husbanding of resources in order to meet the current obligations of the government. The Secretary, however, expressed himself on Saturday confidently of his ability to do this and also was confident that the panic would not be of long duration. He regarded it as a sort of frenzy which could not last long.

Legal Tender Reserve.

The Secretary will at once issue and place about fourteen millions of the legal tender reserve in the Treasury as cash to meet present and hereafter accruing obligations. This will about replace the amount just advanced for the purchase of bonds. As soon as the country gets back to its normal condition, the Secretary will gradually reduce the circulation to the limit which has been usually observed.

The Government Agents.

The Secretary's attention having been drawn to the subject of the appointment of bankers at London, to succeed Henry Clews & Co., he stated that the subject had not been considered, and intimated that there was no immediate necessity for it, inasmuch as the house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London, were paying promptly the drafts of the United States Assistant Treasurer and others upon Henry Clews & Co. This is the season at which these officers draw for their salaries and other expenses, and the Secretary says that they will be put to no inconvenience whatever.

The Dissenting Banks

have generally agreed to pay out certified checks in lieu of currency, with the exception of Messrs. Higgs & Co., who it is understood, are ready as usual to honor all drafts upon them.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 29, 1873.

The dispatches which came to-day from all parts of the country appeared very cheerful, in contrast with the daily bulletins of financial distress which have regularly been put forth for ten days past. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury express themselves as regarding the financial outlook as quite bright. They have been confirmed in this view by telegrams received from the Assistant Treasurer at New York and leading financiers of that city and elsewhere.

The Stock Exchange.

There is a lively anxiety to see the effect of the opening of the Stock Exchange to-morrow. Stocks have been running up for a day or two and it is expected that there will be a tremendous business done.

Specie Resumption.

The President does not seem to be particularly struck with the proposition advanced from New York for specie resumption. While he would gladly welcome the day and is ready at all times to further it in such a possible, he is not ready at the time as ripe, and as for the manner in which to bring about specie payments, there is so much contrariety of opinion amongst the leading members of Congress that there must be a long and most careful discussion before any measure with that end in view can be adopted.

No Extra Session.

It may be authoritatively stated that the President has not at present the least idea of convening Congress, although he has been urged repeatedly to do so. He does not believe that any such emergency as would justify him in bringing Congress here in advance of the regular time has yet arisen.

Local Finances.

There was some uneasiness exhibited here in business circles to-day, caused by the absence of consignments of cotton and gold, and quite a number of depositors were withdrawing their deposits from one bank to put in another.

Governor Kellogg of Louisiana,

arrived here this morning and had an interview with the President to-day. He represents the state of affairs in Louisiana as being satisfactory and says there is no opposition to his government.

The Boiler Experiments.

The Inspector General of Steamboats left to-night for Pittsburgh, to be present at the boiler experiments to be conducted in that city.

Bad Advice.

The Secretary of War received a telegram from some disappointed New York financier, which read: "Go down yourself." To which he replied: "I will do no such thing." He still lives.

AFFLICTED SHREVEPORT.

Appeal of the Howard Association for Aid.

SHREVEPORT, LA., September 29.—Within the last four days several of the most prominent and useful citizens of Shreveport have fallen victims to the epidemic. The population is fearfully thinned out by sickness and death. The Howards have opened an orphan asylum, and are feeding about two-thirds of the remaining population. The following is an appeal which the Howard Association earnestly request the press of the country to publish:

"To our fellow citizens—The yellow fever epidemic that has overtaken us has reached the height of this community, is still raging with unabated fury in our midst. We have at least 10 stick of all ages, colors and conditions, and all of whom, from the putrid character of the disease, require constant attention and unremitting care. There are now hundreds of people left without a cent and without employment. Among these are many women and little children. At the close of the present month provided for and fed by the Howard Association, for there is no work to do and no money to be had. The destitution in our midst is as heartrending as the disease and the deaths are fearful. Yet all depends upon the efforts of the association have thus been enormous, and the liberality and spirit of our citizens has been almost exhausted. Under these painful circumstances, we are forced to make this general appeal to the country for additional aid. To the people almost dying in suffering in want and dying, from all sections of entire and unbroken prosperity, we feel that the great public heart will respond to this appeal, extorted by the most dire necessity. Our sick resources are entirely exhausted, our funds are broken down, and the poor are threatened with starvation and death. Every effort and aid should to be derived of the commonest comforts humanity can offer them. We appeal, not to our fellow countrymen, but to the citizens of the world.

L. R. SIMMONS, Pres. Howard Ass'n,
D. B. MARTIN, Vice Pres. Howard Ass'n,
D. P. TENNER, M. D., Thos. J. Allen, M. D., M. Cutliff, M. D., Mickinson Dalzell, D. D., and George O. Pike.

CASUALTIES.

Child Run Over on the Northern Central.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YORK, PA., September 27, 1873.

A daughter of Henry Hill, aged seven years, was struck by the Niagara Express East this afternoon. She was thrown from the track, her skull fractured, and leg badly bruised above the knee. She was unconscious an hour. Her recovery is hoped for. The train was passing a freight, and the child did not see it, but ran across in rear of the freight as the Niagara came up.

Drowned in a Spring.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE O., September, 27 1873.

A young man named George Sellers, residing a few miles east of here, was found in a spring near the road this morning. He had got from a wagon and gone to the spring for a drink, when he took a fit, to which he was subject, and fell into the spring head foremost.

Killed by a Coal Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DUNGANNON, O., September 27, 1873.

Thomas Morris, a brother of John and Evan Morris, extensive coal dealers here, was run over by a coal train yesterday and killed.

Fell Down a Well—Run Over by a Train.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

KENDALLVILLE, IND., September 28, 1873.

A young man by the name of Helmer, while in the act of getting a bucket of water, was run over by the G. R. and I. R. R. yesterday, at this place, fell and was badly hurt, being dragged a considerable distance by the car steps of the first car whose drivers' wards striking him, breaking both shoulders and hurting him inwardly. His recovery is doubtful.

A Woman and Two Children Drowned.

CAIRO, September 27.—Last night a woman and two children, who came up on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, attempted to jump aboard the steamer Illinois, as she was backing out at Columbus, Ky., and fell into the river and were drowned. Their names were not ascertained and the bodies not recovered.

Falling in of a Well—Two Men Injured, One Seriously.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Late this afternoon a portion of the rear wall of the extensive five-story warehouse of Samuel Cupples fell in with a terrific crash, opening a gap in the building fifty feet wide, from the second to the fifth floors. Three men, Wm. Mier, D. A. Fickler and Mr. Davis, who were working on the third story, were carried out with the wall. Mier & Fickler were covered with two or three feet of debris. Mier was seriously hurt and Fickler badly cut about the head and bruised on the body. Davis escaped unhurt. The building was entirely new. The cause of the accident is said to be the inadequate strength of the piers on the ground floor to sustain the wall above.

An Outrage in Central America Promptly Punished by a British Naval Commander.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, September 27.—The British steam sloop Niobe arrived here to-day from Omoa Honduras, bringing the following intelligence: General Estrobe's troops, after assassinating a detachment of Padilla's force, which under a flag of truce approached the fort, sacked Omoa and imprisoned all British subjects, gutted the Consulates of America, England, Spain and Portugal, tore the American flag to pieces, sacked the merchants' warehouses and safes, leaving them a perfect wreck. The Niobe soon after arrived and demanded the release of the prisoners and explanations for the outrage. The authorities were obstinate and refused to accede to the demands of the commander of the Niobe, when a bombardment followed until a flag of truce was hoisted. The prisoners were then surrendered and compensation was guaranteed.

Beaver County Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ROCHESTER, PA., September 27, 1873.

To-day was the fourth and last of the Beaver County Agricultural Fair, at which there has been an unusually large attendance. A number of races came off, which attracted much attention, the pacing race of Dr. Jay between Copper Bottom and Gipsy Tom being the most exciting and interesting, and on which considerable money changed hands. Copper Bottom won the first, fourth and fifth heats and the race in 2.30, 2.31 and 2.29¼.

The use and adaptability of banana fibre in the manufacture of paper is about to be tested by competent parties in Savannah, Georgia.

Financial Breezes

The Storm Abating in the East.

Hopeful News From New York and Philadelphia.

The Pressure Lessening.

It is the opinion of persons conversant with financial movements that the prospect is steadily brightening. Banks and savings institutions are paying out money more freely to meet labor pay rolls, and the Government, it is stated, offer to prepay the November interest of over fourteen millions.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

It has been decided by the governing committee to open the Stock Exchange on Tuesday next. This action was precipitated by a resolution of the Clearing House, authorizing an unlimited issue of loans and certificates. Many were opposed to opening the Stock Exchange, but after the action of the Governors was made known, there was a general acquiescence. The committee will, on Monday, adopt some method in regard to the closing out of old contracts yet unsettled, and no doubt give every man ample time to inform himself and make good his obligations.

STOCKS BEFORE AND AFTER THE PANIC.

The following shows the prices current for leading stocks on Wednesday, September 17th, the day before Jay Cooke & Co. failed, and those current on the street to-day:

	Sept. 17.	Sept. 27.
New York Central	106¾	96
Lake Shore	91	69
Northwestern	87¾	31½
Rock Island	110¾	86
Pacific Mail	43¾	29
St. Paul	40¾	22
Western Union	89	55
Wabash	47¾	38
Union Pacific	44¾	41
Ohio and Mississippi	37¾	24¾

The following shows prices current on Chicago and Boston fire panics and those on the next day:

	Chicago fire panic.	Boston fire panic.	Present time.
N. Y. C. & H.	98	98	98
Lake Shore	85¾	83¾	67
Michigan Central	87¾	87	69
Rock Island	101	93	83
Pacific Mail	40½	31	29
Milwaukee and St. P.	60¾	61	39
W. U. Tel.	69¾	66	55
Wabash	52¾	50	41
Union Pacific	39¾	39¾	19
Ohio and Mississippi	24¾	24	20

The prices given for to-day are the lowest made, and they are unreasonably low. There was a large amount of our stocks sent in to be sold under the call the Stock Exchange would be opened on Tuesday.

At the auction of hypothecated stocks to-day, the following sales were made:

96 shares C. C. C. & I.—69
166 shares Del. & Hud. Canal Co.—104, 103¾—101
100 shares Ohio & Miss., preferred—67
30 shares Morris & Essex—85
50 shares Del., Lack. & Western—95¾
100 shares Union Pacific—10
200 shares Pacific of Missouri—30
100 shares Atlantic & Pacific T. R., preferred—35
200 shares Chicago & N. W., preferred, 62¾, 62—61¾
9,000 Lyon County Pacific Land-grants—65 to 64
3,000 Union Pacific Income 10 per cent. bonds—53

Offerings of Lake Shore and New York Central were withdrawn from sale.

DIFFICULTIES OF EXPORTERS.

Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced by shippers in negotiating bills of exchange, the exports by different steamers to-day do not seem to be affected, except upon banks willing to cash them. It is supposed that the falling off in internal revenue receipts to-day as compared with last Monday, namely $200,000, is mainly if not altogether attributable to the scarcity of currency for remittances.

THE SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

The city is free from financial excitement. The recent statements received from the North of the improved condition in affairs have had a tranquilizing effect in Washington, to such an extent that several gentlemen connected with the banking combination say that in the course of a few days checks for small amounts will be cashed instead of certified. Another favorable sign is that many of the large depositors in the Washington Savings bank are concerting with a view to a resumption of its business.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 27.—Bank presidents in this city have decided to make only small currency payments, and to issue ten millions of loan certificates.

First National Bank of Mansfield Suspends.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 28, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Yesterday was a day of considerable excitement on account of the failure of the First National Bank and of the uncertainty of the others to stand a run. A meeting of the owners and directors of the remaining banks was held and a resolution adopted to suspend currency payments exceeding fifty dollars on balances. At nine o'clock in the morning a public meeting was held in Miller's Hall, at which the financial condition was discussed and a resolution finally passed unanimously to assist within himself and make good his obligations.

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Boston, September 29.—Owing to a defalcation of twenty thousand dollars by the cashier of the Hingham National Bank, that institution has been closed by the National Bank examiners.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—The financial situation here to-day appears to be improved. At the close of business an improved feeling was plainly manifest. The adoption of the resolution of the Hon. George F. Davis, by the Chamber of Commerce, committing the action of the Cincinnati banks, and expressing confidence in their management and asking them to extend all possible accommodation to the commerce and manufactures of the city, appears to have had the effect to improve the feeling of the members voting on it. During the discussion of the question, Hon. J. L. Keck, who was the author of the last resolution, spoke specially of the necessity at this time of all business men, as well as bankers, exercising towards one another the largest possible accommodation until the panic was over. The expression of this sentiment was received with hearty applause. There was no particular change in the rates of the banks, and there was no hope of much doing until there are better facilities of affecting exchanges. Still there are no panicky prices. Nothing is actually pressing on the markets. The banks and bankers generally report having passed through the new arrangements which worked more smoothly than at any time since the first step was taken. Some of the banks report having received as much currency as they have paid out, notwithstanding it was supposed this was to be the pressing day of the week, owing to the large sums needed to pay off operatives in manufactories. The manufacturers have generally been supplied with funds to meet their immediate wants.

CINCINNATI, September 27.—Markets are unchanged. There is little doing save of a jobbing nature. Prices of holders remain unchanged. Family flour is jobbing at currency of $6@7. Corn sold at 56c; rye sold at 75c. Other grain nominal and unchanged. Nothing doing in provisions save in a small way. Whisky is dull with sellers at this rate. Cotton lower and nominal at 17c.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—There has been a well defined feeling of improvement to-day, in reference to the financial disturbances of the country. The day's work with the banks has been most satisfactory. Since the commencement of the trouble, September 17, the banks have been in order to complete cargoes, have taken grain at a slight reduction per bushel, but the general rate of freights is still low. The shippers who had engaged freight room for to-day's steamers, find it impossible to pay the rates demanded, and consequently the principal lines, it is said, in view of the panic which has taken place since contracts were made, have accommodated them in a considerable extent.

A LOOK FORWARDS AND BACKWARDS.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The *Daily Bulletin* to-morrow will say that the financial editorials of last week closed with hopeful indications that a reaction from the condition of the panic has set in. The demoralization does not progress, and matters, to say the least, are no worse at this time than where Congress met to be apprehended. The feeling among the banks is better, and many are actually paying their customers more freely. The suspended settlements at the Stock Exchange have been so far got out of the way for the Saturday Collection, and announced the opening of the Board to-morrow, when from all appearances a much improved and better prices for securities may be reasonably anticipated. The timely liberality of the banks to their customers and of the Clearing House in checking the spread of the panic to all branches of trade, a danger which unquestionably has been very closely impending, have undoubtedly save so far proved able to hold their goods instead of slaughtering them at ruinous prices, which is the most favorable feature. If matters can only be held as they now stand, a day or two longer, the irrepressible buoyancy natural to our people will come us into a reaction that will issue in recovery."

CALLS FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury, President of the First National bank here urges the immediate resumption of specie payment, on the ground that such action would relieve the stringency in the money market of the country and the necessary steps to restore confidence and legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following: The Government is now only doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business and the public mind, by using the immense resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business, with its accompanying disasters to all classes of the people. To this end I establish this feeling the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command. And it is evident that no Government efforts will avail without the active cooperation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the fourteen millions already paid out in the purchase of Government bonds, and the with the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury, the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part and by a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of our country. Should such a course be pursued, the forty-four millions of reserve will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demands of public necessity as the circumstances of the country may require. Those attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channels and confidence, with a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measure already inaugurated. Instructions are issued for the prepayment of the interest accruing in November.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, the National Bank of the Republic, the Bank of Washington, and the banking houses of Riggs & Co., and Middleton & Co., are still paying all demands upon them as usual. Other banks and banking houses in the combination formed last night to certify checks instead of paying in currency, will not pay the small checks for some days. Since the announcement of the panic four institutions have closed their doors, viz.: the First National bank and Washington City Savings bank of Georgetown, and the banking houses of Jay Cooke & Co. and Fant, Washington & Co.

HOW THE BANKS ARE CRIPPLED

There were drawn from the Freedman's and Washington City Savings banks, within ten days established, and from other banks in the city about $800,000.

THE PATENT OFFICE

to-day refused to receive payment of fees in certified checks, except upon banks willing to cash them. It is supposed that the falling off in internal revenue receipts to-day as compared with last Monday, namely $200,000, is mainly if not altogether attributable to the scarcity of currency for remittances.

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Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, September 27.—The financial panic does not seem to affect business here to any great extent. The two banks and the Savings banks are doing business as usual, and their officers confidently predict there will be no run or necessity for suspension.

CAIRO, September 28.—Last night's resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce this morning, requesting banks to suspend currency payment, two National banks in this city will to-day adopt a plan by which all checks drawn on National and other cities, giving certified checks or exchange in payment of checks.

Jeffersonville, Ind.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., September 28.—Quite a run was made during Saturday on the First National bank, paying $40,000 in coin and currency in small sums. At the Citizens National bank considerable excitement existed among many that crowded around the doors discussing the financial situation, but no runs were made. The Ohio Falls Car and Locomotive Company, employing seven hundred men, has suspended work. In all their shops except the foundry, that throws out of employment about four hundred men. The firm failed to secure sufficient currency to pay off their employees, hence they offered the best of paper. The Southwestern Car Company have also reduced their force. They are unable to get currency enough to meet their indebtedness on Saturday. The shipyards are also closed, only employing a small force of men succeeded in securing a limited amount of currency here and there to pay the wages. On the morning of the reduction of the force has been made and several boats now on the stocks are the finished, leaving the immense resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business, with its accompanying disasters to all classes of the people. To this end establish this feeling the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command. And it is evident that no Government efforts will avail without the active cooperation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the fourteen millions already paid out in the purchase of Government bonds, and the with the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury, the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part and by a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of our country. Should such a course be pursued, the forty-four millions of reserve will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demands of public necessity as the circumstances of the country may require. Those attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channels and confidence, with a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measure already inaugurated. Instructions are issued for the prepayment of the interest accruing in November.

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CINCINNATI, September 27.—Markets are unchanged. There is little doing save of a jobbing nature. Prices of holders remain unchanged. Family flour is jobbing at currency of $6@7. Corn sold at 56c; rye sold at 75c. Other grain nominal and unchanged. Nothing doing in provisions save in a small way. Whisky is dull with sellers at this rate. Cotton lower and nominal at 17c.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—There has been a well defined feeling of improvement to-day, in reference to the financial disturbances of the country. The day's work with the banks has been most satisfactory. Since the commencement of the trouble, September 17, the banks have been in order to complete cargoes, have taken grain at a slight reduction per bushel, but the general rate of freights is still low. The shippers who had engaged freight room for to-day's steamers, find it impossible to pay the rates demanded, and consequently the principal lines, it is said, in view of the panic which has taken place since contracts were made, have accommodated them in a considerable extent.

A LOOK FORWARDS AND BACKWARDS.

NEW YORK, September 28.—The *Daily Bulletin* to-morrow will say that the financial editorials of last week closed with hopeful indications that a reaction from the condition of the panic has set in. The demoralization does not progress, and matters, to say the least, are no worse at this time where Congress met to be apprehended. The feeling among the banks is better, and many are actually paying their customers more freely. The suspended settlements at the Stock Exchange have been so far got out of the way for the Saturday Collection, and announced the opening of the Board to-morrow, when from all appearances a much improved and better prices for securities may be reasonably anticipated. The timely liberality of the banks to their customers and of the Clearing House in checking the spread of the panic to all branches of trade, a danger which unquestionably has been very closely impending, have undoubtedly save so far proved able to hold their goods instead of slaughtering them at ruinous prices, which is the most favorable feature. If matters can only be held as they now stand, a day or two longer, the irrepressible buoyancy natural to our people will come us into a reaction that will issue in recovery."

CALLS FOR SPECIE PAYMENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury will not, for the present, issue a programme for the sale of gold, and purchase of bonds next Monday.

INTELLIGENT AND PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The following letter was written to-day:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, September 28, 1873.

Messrs. H. B. Claflin and Chas. L. Anthony:

GENTLEMEN: In response to the views you have communicated to me touching the present stringency in the money market of the country and the necessary steps to restore confidence and legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following: The Government is now only doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business and the public mind, by using the immense resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business, with its accompanying disasters to all classes of the people. To this end establish this feeling the Government is willing to take all legal measures at its command. And it is evident that no Government efforts will avail without the active cooperation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the fourteen millions already paid out in the purchase of Government bonds, and the with the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury, the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part and by a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of our country. Should such a course be pursued, the forty-four millions of reserve will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demands of public necessity as the circumstances of the country may require. Those attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channels and confidence, with a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measure already inaugurated. Instructions are issued for the prepayment of the interest accruing in November.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown, the National Bank of the Republic, the Bank of Washington, and the banking houses of Riggs & Co., and Middleton & Co., are still paying all demands upon them as usual. Other banks and banking houses in the combination formed last night to certify checks instead of paying in currency, will not pay the small checks for some days. Since the announcement of the panic four institutions have closed their doors, viz.: the First National bank and Washington City Savings bank of Georgetown, and the banking houses of Jay Cooke & Co. and Fant, Washington & Co.

HOW THE BANKS ARE CRIPPLED

There were drawn from the Freedman's and Washington City Savings banks, within ten days established, and from other banks in the city about $800,000.

THE PATENT OFFICE

to-day refused to receive payment of fees in certified checks, except upon banks willing to cash them. It is supposed that the falling off in internal revenue receipts to-day as compared with last Monday, namely $200,000, is mainly if not altogether attributable to the scarcity of currency for remittances.

THE SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

The city is free from financial excitement. The recent statements received from the North of the improved condition in affairs have had a tranquilizing effect in Washington, to such an extent that several gentlemen connected with the banking combination say that in the course of a few days checks for small amounts will be cashed instead of certified. Another favorable sign is that many of the large depositors in the Washington Savings bank are concerting with a view to a resumption of its business.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 27.—Bank presidents in this city have decided to make only small currency payments, and to issue ten millions of loan certificates.

First National Bank of Mansfield Suspends.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 28, 1873.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Yesterday was a day of considerable excitement on account of the failure of the First National Bank and of the uncertainty of the others to stand a run. A meeting of the owners and directors of the remaining banks was held and a resolution adopted to suspend currency payments exceeding fifty dollars on balances. At nine o'clock in the morning a public meeting was held in Miller's Hall, at which the financial condition was discussed and a resolution finally passed unanimously to assist the banks in their course, and to still continue deposits. It is thought this step was all that saved the banks. All sorts of rumors are afloat in regard to the condition of the suspended bank, but as no statement has yet been made, nothing is known definitely about its liabilities and assets. A statement is expected to-morrow. The excitement is gradually dying away.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

THE fact that this is what is called an "off year" in politics, does not, by any means, make it an "off year" for voters as respects the discharge of their political duties. Let Republicans everywhere remember that their obligations of fidelity are as binding in matters apparently trivial as in those which are striking and great.

IN some of the States in which elections are to be held this fall, the apathy of the Democracy is said to be so great that, as a partial remedy therefor, it is proposed that the voter shall sign a pledge binding himself to pay to the District Treasurer the sum of five dollars for absence from the polls. Now let the Republican voters of Pennsylvania show these inert and languid Bourbons what a living love of country, and of its best interests and welfare, can do.

THE impression seems to be gaining ground that the most certain way of so covering into the United States Treasury the back-salary "swag" of the members of the last Congress that it can never be gotten out by interested parties, is by special Act of Congress. At least one bill for that purpose has been prepared which will be presented early in the ensuing session. For ourselves, we have no doubt that a simple authorization on the part of members is sufficient, but there can at least be no harm in making assurance doubly sure in the manner proposed.

A CONVENTION of the farmers of the Northwest will be held in Chicago on the 22d of next month, for the purpose, as set forth in the official call of "discussing the prevailing overcharges in transportation: and to incite and perfect the organization of the agricultural and other industrial classes," with relation thereto. The convention will be composed of delegates from the various farmers' clubs, granges, farmers' associations, agricultural societies, boards of agriculture, and other similar organizations of the producing classes of the United States and British Provinces.

PROSPERITY breeds credit, and credit stimulates enterprise, and enterprise embarks in labors which, about every ten years in England, and every twenty years in this country, it is found that the world is not ready to pay for. We have, however, had no general panic here—no wide-spread commercial crisis affecting all branches of business—since 1837, at which time the Democratic party was in the height of its power, State and National. Now that the more stupid and malicious of the Democratic organs are charging the Republican party with bringing about the late financial flurry in the stock market, it will be well for the people to remember this important fact.

BRAVE news comes from Iowa, respecting the progress of the political campaign. The anti-monopoly platform of the Republican Convention proves to have been exactly suited to the Patrons of Husbandry. When the Democrats held their convention, they also adopted an anti-monopoly platform, and called themselves anti-monopolists, probably in hope of securing the Granges. Most of the farmers, however, are with the Republicans, who, it is predicted, will carry the State by upwards of fifty thousand majority. This will be a splendid showing, but the banner Republican Commonwealth of the nation will be able to eclipse it. Pennsylvania does not propose to yield her well-earned laurels to any State, if patriotic labor and vigilance can prevent it.

"A FAULT confessed is half redressed." When a public journal discovers that it has committed an error of statement calculated to excite unwarrantable prejudice against a political opponent, the proper course to pursue is to make, at once, every possible amend. It affords us much pleasure to be able to reproduce, as we do in another column, the *Post*'s frank and honorable retraction of its recent unjust charges, (made upon the basis of the letter of a malignant correspondent,) concerning State Treasurer MACKEY and his alleged enormous deposit of public money in the Union Banking Company of Philadelphia. We commend the article, and the exhibit embodied in it, to the careful consideration of the public, without respect of party. No more complete vindication from unfounded accusations could possibly be given.

A NEW and important phase of the "Grange" movement consists in the inauguration of a plan looking to the establishment of mutual and interchangeable relations between the workingmen of the East and West, corresponding to those of consignor and consignee. It is proposed by an Iowa Grange to supply a mechanic's society of New York with flour, free from the intervention of middlemen, for a dollar a barrel less than the price now paid, and pork, bacon and hams at three cents per pound less. It is also proposed to bring the force of a co-operative movement to bear upon the price of coal, which it is alleged can be bought at the mines at $2 61 per ton, which, with the freight added, would give it to the consumer at less than four dollars. Whether the plan will prove successful in its operations, of course remains to be seen. On paper it looks feasible enough, and would seem to contain the germ of a principle, which properly developed, might result in important reciprocal benefits to both sections.

TO-DAY the new law of Congress regulating the transportation of animals on our various routes of traffic, goes into effect. No animals are hereafter to be confined for a longer period than twenty-eight consecutive hours without being unloaded for rest, water and feeding for at least five consecutive hours, unless prevented by unavoidable causes. In estimating the time in confinement, during which the animals have been cooped up without rest on the connecting roads, from which received is to be included; the intent of the act being an absolute prohibition of continuous confinement beyond the period stated, except under the contingencies already mentioned. The penalty of every failure to comply with the provisions of the act is a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, recoverable by civil action in any United States Court. But in cases in which the animals are furnished with proper food, space and opportunity for rest, the requirements in regard to their being unloaded does not apply. The law was passed at the last session of Congress, and ample time has been given for the adoption of contrivances for securing some degree of comfort for the poor beasts on their way to market. Now that the act has become operative, it is to be hoped it will be rigidly enforced.

WE ARE quite willing to concede the honorable character of the motives which actuate the framers and supporters of the Prohibition ticket lately placed in nomination in Allegheny county. We entertain no sort of doubt that they honestly imagine the cause of sobriety and virtue will be advanced by the course they have seen fit to pursue. But the question of their personal and political disinterestedness is not the point for the people to consider. Aside from the fact that the Democratic organs are charging the Republican party with bringing about the late financial flurry in the stock market, it will be well for the people to remember this important fact.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The great organization known to the world as the Evangelical Alliance, now nearly a quarter of a century old, has grown steadily in importance from its beginning. During the few years which preceded its formation in 1846, Protestants everywhere were being ever more impressed by the manifestly evil effects of their internal divisions in connection with signs of Roman Catholic revival, and with the rapid advance of skeptical opinions which made their appeal for acceptance to the alleged uncertainty of the Scriptures as a rule of faith and practice. Papist and Skeptic agreed in quoting the famous Latin couplet in which a religious inquirer, worried by the "variations of Protestantism," expressed his conclusion regarding the Bible as "the book in which every man seeks for and finds his own dogmas." Of course enlightened students of the book easily perceived the injustice of the sneer, and could easily show that all the great, essential truths of religion, the only truths which the Bible was designed authoritatively to teach, were therein set forth with such clearness and precision as to leave little room for doubt or controversy among earnest inquirers. And if the student of the Scriptures extended his search to the creeds of the most important religious denominations, whether stated in formal symbols or merely in the teachings of their ministers, he soon ascertained that in despite of difference of name and much variety of opinion touching minor points, they all held the great doctrines so plainly taught in the volume from which they professed to derive their faith. People in general, however, could not be expected to undertake so toilsome a research for their own enlightenment, especially as they were constantly told, both by those who believed little, that the names of the sects denoted so many distinct creeds antagonistic to one another and yet each of them all scriptural in the estimation of its adherents. In Great Britain this representation or rather misrepresentation of sectarism was put forward with malignant adroitness and pressed upon public attention with excellent force and no slight effect by the Puseyites, and their labors in that direction probably had much to do in preparing the way for the powerful union of many sects which meets to-morrow in New York. At any rate, if we rightly recollect, the Oxford anti-Protestant agitation reached its point of culmination in 1843 in the publication of Dr. POSEY's sermon on transubstantiation, and in 1843 an assembly of Protestants in Edinburgh to which the movement was inaugurated which resulted four years later in the orgnization of the Evangelical Alliance.

The great idea in which the Alliance originated—that the important sects of christendom are not antagonists but allies in a common cause—and the great purpose for which the league was formed—to present a united front to the enemies of a common faith—have been completly justified by results. Though these results are familiar to all who have watched attentively the operations of the Alliance, they are less imposing or impressive in a historical presentation of them from the nature of the organization. It is a purely voluntary association, even the platform or statement of faith which forms the foundation of the union not having the force of a creed, but indicating general terms of agreement, and held and applied in the spirit of freedom and mutual concession. It has no legislative power; it neither passes sentence of condemnation upon persons nor enacts dogmas. It exerts influence, not power or authority, and hence it is deficient in those elements which are necessary to produce striking and instantaneous effects. In the long run, however, it is safe to say that the results of its working are and will be incomparably greater and more momentous as regards actual historical outcome than superficial observers would suspect or anticipate from the quiet of its movement. In the essential liberality and absence of dogmatism which marked the formation of its platform the men of 1846 appear to have been somewhat in advance of their time, and ever since, the Protestant churches in general appear to have been growing in the spirit which inspired the union. In the comprehensive humanity of the principles and in the beneficent activity of the Alliance, even the secular mind or worldly part of the world is able to recognize the features of a religion meriting and destined to be universal and perpetual, and does not refuse to accept its admonitions. There is no reason to doubt that more than one despotic authority in Europe has not only listened respectfully but yielded to representatives of the Alliance when pleading for toleration in behalf of dissenters from established religions, and this is only one of the modes in which the Alliance has labored for the general recognition of freedom of conscience as a human right. Its influence in the cause has been felt in Asia, in China and Japan, and Mohammedans and Pagans owe more than they may know to a Christian society which protects against persecution in all its many forms and for whatever object.

A contemporary (not Protestant) hazards a sneer at the great Council of the Protestant world about to assemble as destined to be a poor, insignificant affair in comparison with the Ecumenical Council which some time ago met in Rome. Certainly, the New York Assembly will in some respects make a poor enough display in the competition, if rivalry were aimed at. Gorgeous robes and fantastic caps will be quite absent, and there will be nothing of the pomp and circumstance by which the Roman Council imposed upon uncultivated onlookers. But to really educated observers capable of looking beneath the surface of things, we doubt not that the Evangelical Alliance will seem a much more impressive body than the one which met in the Vatican. It will contain representatives from nearly as extensive an area of the earth's surface. It will make no show of man-millinery. Its discussions will all relate to great subjects of present and future human interest and the welfare of men, and no obsolete questions will engage attention. Besides, the New York assembly will contain as much larger number of celebrated men, whose writings exert a positive influence upon multitudes of mankind. Of course, in the Vatican Council there was no lack of scholars and authors, but, with few exceptions, they were writers whose works are addressed exclusively to priests and theologians; books of devotion and ponderous treaties on doctrinal or historical divinity. In the Protestant Council, while there will be many profound theologians, there will be dozens of men whose works, popular or scientific, have enriched the literatures of their respective languages. The fact indicates the difference between the two bodies, one consisting wholly of ecclesiastics and representing a church which treats the people as children; while the other represents the reading, intelligent, energetic, Protestant populations of many lands and is made up of the men who have become eminent as their leaders.

FRANCE FROM THE INSIDE.

Foreigners most bewildered by the relations of parties in France, cannot be more deeply impressed with the anomalies of the situation than some Frenchmen who have, near at hand and in the midst of them, watched the development of events. They speak of the condition of affairs as singular, as without parallel. They remark that, while the etiquette of the government is republican, its aims are monarchical, its administration royalist, and its hopes are directed towards a vision of royalties. On the other hand, even those who aspire to kingship are permitted to assert aloud their whims and ambitions, the nation used to the Republic, murmurs low to itself—how foolish it would be to change the political form. The strange spectacle is beheld of a fallen ruler who cannot show himself in public without hearing enthusiastic plaudits break forth all around him, while the coalition which overthrew him cannot perform their part in the ceremonies of their official position, without seeing on the faces of spectators the smile of good natured mockery. In Paris the expression, we need hardly say, implies no profound respect either for the men or for the *right by which they* hold their places. Marshal MACMAHON, however, we are told, has no part in the raillery flung at his Ministers, as he is believed fully to appreciate THIERS, the popular idol, and to have had nothing to do with his fall.

Perhaps few onlookers fail to agree with the Frenchman who professes his belief that in all history there are not many examples of a condition like that of his nation to-day: "an entire people suspended by a thread, millions of men uncertain when they go to sleep at night under what form of government they shall awake the next day, or the day after the next, or the following month; France played for as a stake at dice by partners more or less dexterous; power coveted as delicious booty; the republic covering petty intrigues with its name; Frohsdorf babbling manifestos which Chiselhurst disavows; legitimacy and Cesarism engaging in a duel of words about banners of which neither one nor the other has the disposal." In view of such things even a Frenchman may well, as he does, quote Lear: "I am a man more sinned against than sinning." He is certainly right when he refuses to accept the philosophy of DR. PANGLOSS and emphatically denies that all is for the best in the best possible of worlds.

It may be that he is not far wrong when he affirms that "ignorance is at present absolute mistress" in his native land, "the veritable queen of the French Republic." He gives some striking illustrations of the assertion, derived from late newspaper lucubrations, but says that to point out and correct all would consume a lifetime. He is indignant at the attitude and conduct of the nobles. The time is long gone by, he says, when the most intelligent of the French *noblesse* freely served the cause of progress; when MIRABEAU thundered at abuses, when LAFAYETTE fought for liberty, when HERAULT DE SECHELLES gave his life for the Republic, when the Marquis DE SOUBRANY mounted the scaffold for the people. The nobility of to-day have been reconstituted, and with less generosity in their ideas than formerly, they have preserved their ancient resentments and their ancient obstinacy. Around them are grouped as battalions the satisfied members of the middle class, all who, raised by the Revolution, long ago denied and betrayed its principles. Their fathers shed their blood to destroy the privileges or the superstitions which they have piously re-established and restored to the order of the day. These are the men who have resolved to engage in a last battle with the modern world, which they call confusion and disorder. They are contending for what they call "moral order," that elastic thing which may become God or a table or a tub, and, as chance determines, may denote Legitimacy or Orleanism or the Empire.

But these men who are seeking to be leaders and to restore the past—these implacable enemies of the spirit of progress recruit their adherents among the most ignorant portion of the nation. And it is alleged that their ignorant retainers are not found only among the peasantry. A clerical and a legitimist, the President of a college, is cited as having testified in a printed book that among the young men whose intellectual status had been investigated by him, the greatest number of students who had neglected their opportunities belonged to the orthodox ranks. Feudalism is, indeed, only a memory, but gentlemen still willingly leave to plebeians the care of self-instruction.

The Frenchman who takes this sombre view of things, bitterly assails clerical education as one of the worst evils with which his country would be visited, in the event of a restoration of the past. It seems that in France just now much is talked about the ancient fame of the Jesuits as educators, and in evidence that they still merit their repute, much has been made of the success at the Ecole Polytechnique of certain pupils from one of their prominent schools. It appears, however, that the pious fathers deserve no credit in the matter, as they employ at high salaries, lay teachers trained in the university to teach their pupils everything but religion. But by their instruction in this subject, it is alleged, the good fathers are able to give such a bent to the youthful mind that a Frenchman educated by the Jesuits and a Frenchman educated in the university are more unlike each other than an Englishman and a German. It is found that the two educations rivals, even hostile to each other, being imparted in the same country, there are in France two Frances, which speak the same language without attaching the same sense to its words. There is the France which loves in its national traditions whatever is generous, bold, superb, sacrifice in the cause of the people, enthusiastic love of liberty, the indomitable spirit which has made France the inspirer and leader of the world in great undertakings, and there is the other France, bigoted, timid, superstitious, ignorant, gloomy and egotistical, which attaches the safety of the country to the staff of a crucifix and the banner.

The Frenchman who thus speaks does not believe that the latter is to be the France of the future, but the fact that so many of her people wish to see the change seems to him sufficiently to justify the wonder of other nations and the withholding of their sympathy.

And we doubt not that the foregoing brief inside sketch of the state of things in the land of revolutions affords a clearer and more satisfactory view of the situation than would be derived from columns of outside discussion.

JUDGE GORDON AND JUDGE PAXSON.

In order to dispel the various unfounded rumors that Judge PAXSON's friends in Philadelphia were hostile to Judge GORDON, we publish the following letter of congratulation from Judge PAXSON to Judge GORDON. Its tone is hearty, as well as friendly; and shows that there never was any foundation for the reports that have been put in circulation:

PHILADELPHIA, August 16, 1873.

Hon. Isaac G. Gordon:

MY DEAR SIR—I congratulate you sincerely upon your nomination by the Republican State Convention for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. While our friends here claimed, with some reason, that the candidate should have been selected from this city, and were kind enough to present my name for the position, they nevertheless recognized the fitness of your nomination, as well as your eminent fitness for the position. I am satisfied they will give you a hearty support.

Of the result of the campaign there can scarcely be a doubt. Reports from all parts of the State are cheering. As to Philadelphia, I trust it will stand by the Republican party, its platform and its candidates. Very truly, yours,

EDWARD M. PAXSON.

State Treasurer Mackey's Account with the Union Banking Company.

[From the Pittsburgh Post, October 1.]

We acknowledge the receipt of two papers from State Treasurer MACKEY, one of which is an appeal, showing his transactions with the suspended Union Banking Company. Having some days ago published a letter from our Harrisburg correspondent, whom the Commonwealth had from three to five hundred thousand dollars on deposit in that bank, we do not hesitate to act justly and give the Treasurer's figures as certified to by Mr. R. C. MAURER, acting for Auditor General HARRY HALL, later in the charter of the State Treasury. It will be noticed that the amount on deposit when the bank suspended was but $11,820 58.

AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, PA., September 30, 1873.

I hereby certify that the amount on deposit with Union Banking Company, on the 21st day of August as returned by the State Treasurer and as certified to by the Union Banking Company, was $56,712 36.

Witness my hand and the seal of office this day and year aforesaid.

AUD. GEN. E. C. MAURER, for HARRISON ALLEN, Auditor General.

UNION BANKING COMPANY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

DR.		CR.	
1873		1873.	
Sept. 1 To bal.	$56,712 36	Sept. 2 By cash	$10,000 00
Sept. 16 To remit.	30,000 00	Sept. 10 By cash	10,000 00
		Sept. 11 By cash	10,000 00
		Sept. 16 By cash	10,744 42
		Sept. 18 By cash	5,000 00
		Sept. 18 By cash	1,000 00
		Sept. 19 By cash	8,500 00
		Sept. 19 By bal.	11,820 97
	$86,712 36		$86,712 39
Sept. 20 To bal.	11,820 97		

I hereby certify that the above exhibit is correct according to the books of the Union Banking Co.

W. E. HART, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, September 29, 1873.

The Grain Business at Erie.

Year after year the importance of our city as a commercial port and as a manufacturing center, becomes more apparent and substantial evidences thereof can be shown if we will take the trouble to obtain statistics. The receipts of grain and flour, during the years of '71, '72 and '73, through the medium of the "Anchor Line," show this fact, as we will proceed to demonstrate by the figures, as follows:

Bushels wheat	1871. 577,000	1872. 961,000	1873. 1,500,000
Bushels corn	274,656	678,681	1,275,845
Bushels oats	416,941	862,990	324,990
Bushels rye	5,268		14,181
Bushels barley	28,007	22,146	16,919
Total bushels grain	1,302,118	1,533,072	3,197,105
Barrels flour	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000

Thus it will be seen that up to the date of this report (September 25th) 3,197,105 bushels, or 31 thousand bushels, have already been received this year than during the seasons of '71 and '72 combined and other receipts in the proportion of 2 to 1 over the former seasons.

If the weather be favorable, and navigation closes not too early, the port of Erie will have received nearly, if not quite, 5,000,000 bushels of grain the present season.

THE probable yield of the wheat crop in France possesses at this moment a special interest, and all information bearing upon the subject is entitled to attention. The firm of Barthelemy, Estienne, of Marseilles, which is largely engaged in the foreign corn trade, is accustomed to obtain in July of every year, from correspondents in every part of France, reports on the prospects of the crop in each particular locality. The advices thus received from over four hundred districts are now published in a volume, and the general results are summarized in an appendix, whose statistics, in a peculiarly striking manner by a map of France, in which each department is colored according to a classification of the more or less favorable accounts sent in. It is found that in eight different departments only two districts can be considered a good one; in thirteen it is tolerably good; in fifty-two, moderate; in thirteen, it is described as poor; and in one, *Corsica, as positively bad*. The good departments are the Charente, Morbihan and Deux-Sevres, in the west; the Haute-Pyrenees and Herault, in the south; and the Drome, Alpes-Maritimes and Haute-Savoie, in the southeast. Little corn is, however, grown in these departments, but, on the whole, the results are less unfavorable than had been supposed, as the pretty good largely predominate. The oat and barley crops are almost everywhere reported as excellent.

ONE leading cause of the money trouble, but one generally overlooked, is explained in the intelligent correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser*, who charges it upon the vast watering of the Vanderbilt stocks, which created an immense clique of holders of these fancy stocks constantly operating at the Stock Board to keep up prices. These being the heaviest dealers in stocks the banks sustained them under a mistaken idea of the necessity of keeping up public credit and confidence, and in order to do so were compelled to loan them unlimited amounts to merchants, who were thus driven to the private bankers and bill discounters. That the inflation of the Vanderbilt stocks was wholly unwarranted was proven by the enormous increase in the capital stock, from $30,000,000 to $90,000,000, and the payment of a dividend on the watered stock of the Lake Shore Railroad, which loan has not been repaid. It is now alleged that all the dividends on these watered stocks have been paid in the same way, and that some of them are now in no more than the Erie. It is alleged that if banks did their duty and refused any more loans to these roads and to the speculators engaged in keeping up their stocks they would all decline rapidly, and that sooner or later they must inevitably do so when the calls for borrowing come to an end. None of them appear to be much better off than Northern Pacific, and the blows aimed at them now recoil upon their own fancy stocks. The simple truth is that the New York banks are afraid to let the Vanderbilt clique fall.

SOME additional rules for regulating the Civil Service have just been published. They provide for the establishment of examination districts throughout the country, where applicants for the civil service may appear without being obliged to come to Washington. The country has been divided into five districts for this purpose, thus bringing the examination for the civil service as near the residences of those desiring to be examined as the appropriation at the command of the President will warrant, and for the particular purpose of facilitating as far as practicable the making of selections for such service equably from the several portions of the Union. The Examining Board consists of a chief examiner to be appointed by the Commission. The examiner to be appointed by the Commission. New York first sitting of the board will be held in the city about the middle of October. Cincinnati will then be visited, then St. Louis, then Savannah. The second district, with headquarters at Washington, will be the last on the list.

THE sugar crop of Louisiana this year will probably be an average yield, although in some districts the canes have not obtained their ordinary growth owing to the wet weather of the earlier part of the season. The dry weather of the last few weeks if continued may invigorate the cane, and as it has yet two months during which to grow, it may attain a fair size in all parts of the State.

FASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The New Dramatic Light, Salvini—The Arcadian Club's Reception of Miss Nilsson—The Day of Great Parties Past — Paris Fashions and American Ideas—Fashions in Fabrics—Autumn Hats and Bonnets—Garments for Outdoor Wear—Novelties in Lace—Trifles, &c., &c.

[From Our Fashion Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, September 20, 1873.

With the first of October the season in New York may be said to begin. By this time, the residents have most of them returned to their houses, birds of passage have secured rooms in boarding houses or hotels, the vast multitude of schools and "colleges" (everything is a college now-a-days, just as every singing school teacher is a professor) are in full operation, theaters are all open, even the first notes of opera have been struck, and last, but not least, the new bonnets have been seen, and the one which is to lead the others, been recognized by the unmistakable voice of popular approval.

Notwithstanding some squally symptoms, the prospects of a pleasant and prosperous winter are very general. Commercially and socially, people are trying to adapt themselves to new conditions, and though it takes time to reconstruct breaks and widen one's outlook, yet it will be done, no doubt.

THE NEW STAR.

The first great dramatic success of the present campaign has been achieved by Salvini, the Italian tragedian, whose coming had previously excited the highest anticipations. It is sufficient to say that these were all realized and that those who are to have the pleasure of seeing him during his stay of one hundred nights in America, may prepare to be treated of no ordinary description. He is a noble looking man, courtly and gracious in bearing, and so thoroughly an artist as to be no longer himself, but the absolute incarnation of the part he assumes. We have never before had anything like him, not even Fechter. During the progress of the play he does not in any way acknowledge the presence of the audience, though they shout themselves deaf and tear their kid gloves applauding. He goes straight on, allowing nothing to break in upon the illusion or his own purely realistic performance.

The return of Nilsson was the signal, of course, for a grand ovation, preceded by a full dress reception from the Arcadian Club, which was attended by many distinguished persons of both sexes.

These club receptions are getting to be a distinguishing feature of metropolitan life, and afford an opportunity for social intercourse to a class of people who would otherwise rarely meet upon social ground. Public life and boarding-house life are gradually absorbing the business, as well as the professional portion of the community, and the brilliant variety of a club reception, with its art, its music, its variety of entertainment, its always fresh "lions," is a great improvement upon the old and worn out 'party' whose only charm consisted in the supper.

Moreover, few now can give parties even if they desired to do so, the expense is too great, and the ease of meeting friends upon common ground, without trouble, and at only such outlay as one may choose to incur, is irresistible to busy people and will make the club which admits both sexes to a participation in its social life a growing institution in the immediate future.

Nilsson looked radiantly happy and very handsome in a trained dress of white faille trimmed with blue puffings and lace, and ornamented with large pearls. Her hair was dressed low on the neck, and her husband, for a lady remarking to him, that if she had been a man and rich enough, and he had not been around, she would have married Mlle. Nilsson herself, he bowed profoundly and declared that he had recognized at first sight the strength and purity of tastes that existed between them. This was not so bad for Monsieur Rouzaud.

FOR AND AGAINST AMERICAN IDEAS.

There is a conflict this season between Paris fashions, or rather the Parisian impression of what America wants in the way of fashion and American ideas. The cultivated young American woman is probably the best embodiment of taste and style to be found in the world, but that she is capable of perfection in this respect, but her quick intelligence enables her to readily appreciate whatever is fine, and the great liberty she enjoys, to work it out into results. Thus there is an idea rather than a sentiment in her dress which evidences a refinement of thought, rather than the perfected growth of a capricious fancy.

This intellectual assertion generally finds itself at war with the fashions of the milliners, who have no bias but a rooted belief in the American love for display and unlimited expenditure, without regard to cost.

Last spring and summer, some of the young fashionables of American society, drugs, ruffles, puffs, panders and the enormous bustle, and adopted a straight and graceful drapery in outline, which was wonderfully effective in contrast with the regular over-trimmed dress which had preceded it. This was the Paris and her husband. But a few weeks ago Worth's latest style. But in the meantime gathered the enormous cones, tassels and other outside garments have been received, all of which are arranged for the big bustle, the overskirt and other abominations.

We shall therefore have "fashions" throughout the winter of an entirely opposite character.

We shall have extravagance and fashion, and modern "French" fashions, which have become distinctly American, and which, it is safe to say, unanimously suggest that "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad."

NOVELTIES IN LACE.

The woolen guipures or yak laces and the introduction of lace as a material trimming has brought out any quantity of novelties in lace, and stimulated ingenuity in its manufacture, in the very highest degree. The patterns and combinations in woolen guipures are something marvelous, and the fineness renders them almost equal in beauty to silk guipure. Some patterns rank exceptionally high from the fact that only one or two persons can manufacture them. There are also Alsatian manufactures of silk lace in white and colors, with woolen edge and top so artistically wrought, that the beauty is heightened by the combination. The special changes in design are effected by a plain stitch which forms delicate outlines, and the addition of tiny raised flowers and leaves to simple patterns. "Garniture" laces—as they are called—which are so much worn abroad, are in bold oriental designs and are not expensive, though very effective for costumes, robes de chambre and day receptions.

The latest thing in black yak lace is the addition of fine jet. It is largely used upon capes and trimming dresses, as they are ready wonderfully well adapted to certain purposes—that is the trimming of light silk evening dresses, opera cloaks and the like. They consist of white silk or white woolen guipure, that will pass as large as peas and hinged with a mixture of the two, with a raised bow, or fan shaped ornament, over which plumes are arranged, and a jet fastening in the centre. They are not a bad imitation of the real article, and are often worn in old silver, jet or steel, pearl being reserved for the more expensive and delicate colors.

Very stylish promenade hats are of black English beaver, with a large drooping feather, scarlet or any other color, and bound with heavy satin finished gros grain. The style of trimming is simple but very distinguished, and fashionable shades of blue, green, brown, gray and steel color. The brims of these are covered plain with velvet or silk, and the trimming consists of crossed bands of the same, with a raised bow, or fan shaped ornament, over which plumes are arranged, and a jet fastening in the centre. A gray felt horseshoe, a buckle, a ring, or some other ornament in old silver, jet or steel, pearl being reserved for the more expensive and delicate colors.

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There is a great deal of dissatisfaction with imported bonnets on account of their high prices and the very poor quality of the materials used in them, almost an entire absence of the beautiful black thread lace which was formerly used in all bonnets, and which gave something of real value for the prices charged. One house only is mentioned as an exception to this rule and this wonderful fall bonnet, which is made entirely of black thread lace upon a black net foundation, the edge bound with black velvet and three tiny tufts of ostrich tips of different shades or colors, or three roses drooping at the back half under the lace.

GARMENTS FOR OUTDOOR WEAR.

Imported cloth garments for the street consist of fancy coats and jackets such as women might wear who were masquerading as men. They are all cut with a square cape, which is fastened by a spring of some kind, and is raised or lowered with ease as they may desire it. Long practice has given them great agility and they seem to move up and down and pirouette and oscillate along the front with a great deal more ease than the average dress parade. These use brushes for most of their painting nearly double the size of those used in America, and make rapid sweeps with the same. These jackets are cut in a very extensive business, as a periodical renovation of the houses is rendered imperative by law, no one being allowed to disfigure a neighborhood by presenting stained and disfigured walls. The houses being all built of a soft cream colored sandstone, many of the finer structures, instead of being painted, are redressed by the stone-cutters. They come out, after undergoing the process of scraping and scrubbing, as if fresh from the quarry. In addition to the above work these people perform in a day, it should be understood that they commence work at six o'clock in the morning and stop at seven o'clock in the evening, with two hours being a day's work among the mechanics in Paris.

SOME interesting and important statistics of casualties occurring to emigrant ships dispatched from England during the last twenty-one years, have been furnished by the Emigration Commissioners. The result for the entire period from that time 16,067 ships were sent to sea with 4,741,669 persons on board, and the total losses to have been 59 vessels, with 4,896 lives, or about one-tenth of one per cent. of the whole number who sailed. Going back to 1847 gives nearly the same percentage of loss, and it may therefore be accepted as the actual sacrifice of life occasioned by casualties to emigrant ships.

elaborate dresses inevitable are in spite of the prohibition, "Please do not touch."

DOUBLE MURDER.

Horrible Deed Near Montrose—A Young Man Charged with the Murder of His Mother and Father-in-Law—Bodies Found Placed Near the Railroad Track to Cover Up the Terrible Crime.

[From the Scranton Republican, September 28.]

A most brutal and barbarous murder was committed at the O'Mara mansion, near the water tank in the vicinity of Montrose Station, on the line of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, on Friday night or early Saturday morning. The greatest excitement prevails among the people in the vicinity of the station, in consequence of the finding of the dead and mutilated bodies of Mrs. O'Mara and her daughter, on Saturday morning, on or near the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad. There was no suspicion of murder when the bodies were first found, as one leg of the mother and an arm of the daughter were cut off. The natural supposition was that they had been run over by the cars and killed. The bodies were removed to the station and a coroner summoned. Upon a closer examination by the coroner's jury, it was at once ascertained that the victims were murdered before they were placed upon the track. The amputations did not present characters and appearances of having been made by the wheels of a car, but as though they had been severed by a sharp instrument. The faces of the victims were also black and blue, and presented evidence of having been beaten with some blunt instrument. Further evidence of the most fiendish acts were revealed in intense excitement among the crowd assembled, and suspicion at once rested upon the son and brother of the victims, JAMES O'MARA, a drunken, reckless, ruffle, puffs, panders and the enormous bustle, and adopted a straight and graceful drapery in outline, which was wonderfully effective in contrast with the regular over-trimmed dress which had preceded it. This was the Paris and her husband. But a few weeks ago Worth's latest style. But in the meantime gathered the enormous cones, tassels and other outside garments have been received, all of which are arranged for the big bustle, the overskirt and other abominations.

We shall therefore have "fashions" throughout the winter of an entirely opposite character.

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FOR THE PRESENT FASHIONS IN FABRICS.

For the present fashions in fabrics, we have every reason to be thankful; they are good and sensible. For the street, self-colored woolens are the vogue—camels' hair cloths, fine diagonals and the common merges or "diagonals" next, and then all-wool reps, empress cloths, English water-proof and the like. Fine, soft woolens, such as cashmeres, French merinos and twilled flannels, are in great demand for house dresses, and are very pretty as well as thoroughly serviceable dress, which can be worn at home and abroad, cleaned and worn again, there is nothing like a good alpaca, and though fashion is in favor of fabrics without gloss or stiffness, yet its inherent qualities are sufficient to make it a standard position, which mere fashion cannot affect.

This is of course still more true of black silk. Hard finish silks are in favor for the rich composition of a black silk dress as the ultimate of their possession, and if they are not, they will be soon. One I knew who succeeded after years of anticipation in obtaining the silk, but could never make up her mind to wear it, and finally had it made over and in her trunk, consoling herself that it would do for her daughter, her stubbornness found it a powerful mitigation of her grief.

There are other women—sensible women—who, whatever they may have in the way of good, black silk dress and who are apt to be prejudiced in favor of a heavy silk. To such I would say a single fact, which is, that these heavy corded silks which look so substantial, are apt to be strongly affected by gas light, and if they are not, they do not last so long, or look so well, as a pure silk of a lighter grade because they are not cut and made up in which they come in contact and acquire a greasy appearance.

The modern heavy failles and gros grains do not wear so long or so well as the old fashioned smooth faille and gros grain. Our informants said one does not require that silks should last long. Durability is a fault rather than a virtue.

Of course, the more substantial the wear, is the all wool satine, (not the cotton mixture), but it is under a cloud at present, and will remain there until it is brought at reduced prices. It appears, however, in all the fine dark cloth shades, makes a handsome and serviceable dress for the house or business, and recommended to ladies who subordinate fashion to use.

The black silks figured denote that in colors, merchants have sold so heavily the last few years that they will be very cautious how they touch them in future. A few stripes and checks, and the usual stripes for polonaises are in the market and quiet shades in solid silks are also found, but nothing new and for housekeepers; but otherwise there are the darkest cloth color only for the street and visiting dress, and the most delicate colors of the season's tints for evening wear, that were used last season.

Those who have evening dress that is made from what is called "aquarium" color, because it is the color of the dirty water in an aquarium. It lights up effectively, however, and the fish will be found in the grandmothers would have called it "whitley brown."

Scotch plaids are not used at all, excepting for SCOTCH costumes for boys.

AUTUMN HATS AND BONNETS.

The new fall and winter styles show a great and daring change in hats and bonnets, the distinctions to which have been so gradual that we only realize what has been accomplished by comparing it with the past. Within fifteen years the bonnet has passed through all the gradations from coal scuttle to pancake, and now returns into comparative insignificance, overwhelmed by the superior prettiness and coquetry of the hat. From this obscurity it emerges this winter into something absolutely startling. Even the dashing Harry of Navarre has not dared to launch a hat of the present shape, which is the exact counterpart of this and the bonnet, which gives us a somewhat bold but highly successful result. There are no old women in France or in fashion; therefore the old forms of bonnets have passed away. The hat is the ordinary women of limited incomes, who cannot afford toilettes to correspond with the new "Dauphine" and "Directoire" bonnets, must be content with such insignificance as we have had and think them pretty enough to escape notice.

Both the "Dauphine and directoire" have straight, somewhat high, and what would be called turned crowns; but the brim of the first is set up and stands out all round, something like the Rubens, while the brim of the latter is broader, drooping on the sides to the ears and and only sows up from the front, which is faced with a band of feathers, a rucne of lace, or a wreath of flowers.

The only material used for elegant winter bonnets is plain brown velvet of the best quality. The trimming is mainly turquoise silk and feathers, or turquoise silk and feathers in gilded or bronzed leaves. All the ornaments, materials and accessories are of the very richest description, and they are used with the most profuseness and lavish disposal, which would be vulgar in the extreme, if tints were less harmonious and more admirably harmonized. I counted twenty-five different shades of color in the feathers upon one bonnet, all the feathers being the feathers upon one bonnet, all the feathers being the same, and nothing *outre* in the effect.

A beautiful black velvet of the Dauphine shape was trimmed with a twisted cockade of black (pansy salmon) turquoise silk, three shaded ostrich plumes, pink, straw color and mulberry, fastened with a cockade and bead ornament, and the soft roses of colors matching the plumes set on the inside of brim.

In contrast to was a charming reception bonnet in pale blue, ornamented only with ostrich plumes in the same shade and no bows. The effect was that of mother of-pearl fastening a graceful arrangement of the velvet behind.

The Duchesse bonnets, the olive browns and greens, the bronze colors, mulberry and dark blue, are the colors most in vogue, and confined in the trimming, colors most in vogue, and confined in the trimming, with the brightest and most opposite shades. These combinations, however, absolutely require a strictly harmonious toilette, or they look loud and out of place.

For street costume there are felts in all the dark and fashionable shades of blue, green, brown, gray and steel color. The brims of these are covered plain with velvet or silk, and the trimming consists of

LOUISIANA.

The Condition of Affairs There.

Mass Meeting at Lafayette Hall—Addresses by Senator Graham, Chairman, Gen. T. Morris Chester, Col. Richard Realf and Others—Resolutions Adopted.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh was held Wednesday evening at Lafayette Hall to hear addresses by members of the Louisiana delegation concerning the outrages committed by the Democratic faction under Warmouth, and to receive a statement of the difficulties which kept that State in revolt for so long a time. There was a large audience present, who listened to the remarks of the speakers with earnest attention, frequently interrupting them with applause. The Excelsior brass band of Allegheny and the Amphion band during the meeting played a number of patriotic and popular airs.

The meeting was called to order by Benjamin Pulpress Esq., chairman of the committee of arrangements, whereupon prayer was offered by Rev. John Peck, Mr. Pulpress then announced the following officers.

CHAIRMAN—Hon. James I. Graham.

VICE PRESIDENTS—Josiah Reese, Esq., G. S. Woodson, John, Wilson, Bellvfer; Robert Jackson, Henry Jackson, Dr. W. J. Johnson, A. P. Carlow, Esq., Dr. A. H. Gross, Hon. Mayor Blackmore, James Park, James McIlvier, Esq., Hugh Mc-Neil, J. B. Dazell, Moses Hamilton, John Gukerson, Henry Daughess, Joseph Mahony, Barney Mahony, G. W. Masse, Paul Gaynor, from M. M. Bell, M. E. Dickson, Isaac Morton, Thomas Gatewood, Jacob C. Brown, R. D. E. Ashley, W. H. Brown, Jerry Granderson, Esq., Rev. Dr. Wilson, Rev. John Peck, A. Johnston, Edward Baley, John Getor.

SECRETARIES—Luther Miller, Jas. F. Woodson, John P. Jones, Murry Barker and reporters of the press.

On being introduced Mr. Graham returned thanks for the unexpected honor conferred upon him. We are here, he said, to hear from a distinguished gentleman and orator from Louisiana in regard to the affairs of that unhappy State. You come here to listen to this able, distinguished man of the colored race, and you will be glad to hear him. Prof. Neale of the committee of Arrangements read the following:

WHEREAS, While we, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, have assembled to greet with words and deeds of welcome hospitality an able representative of the Louisiana delegation, who is here to explain to us the animus which underlies and gives inspiration to the ignoble fusion or unification political movement in that State, it is well for us to take a glance along the line to see how stands the guards of liberty, and from the political outlook to gather increased devotion to the cause of the great Union Republican party, whose wondrous victories in the conflict for Human Rights, stand without a parallel in the world's history; therefore be it resolved,

First, That our purest sympathy and best moral support are hereby extended to the true Union Republican party of Louisiana, whose official representatives, Gov. Wm. Pitt Kellogg, his subordinates and its legally elected Legislature, have kept close watch and ward over the integrity and financial interests of the State; whose acts have, also, been sanctioned by the higher courts and recognized by President Grant and our loyal Congress. For these reasons we implore the President and his Cabinet and both branches of our National Legislature to circumvent the designs of those who are seeking to render nugatory and useless the results of the late war, by placing the reins of the State government into the hands of unrepentant rebels who will bring anarchy to desolate once more the richest of our Southern States.

Second. That the worthy men whom the citizens of Louisiana have chosen as their rulers, to the people of the North, east and West, the true antidote of political affairs among them, deserve and should receive the endorsement and support of every loyal patriot. And we hereby extend to the one with us this evening, Gen. T. Morris Chester, the hospitality of our hearths and homes in our midst and in our city.

Third. That we find all along the line, from Maine to Georgia, the guards of liberty at their posts, and the undaunted hosts of the Republican party organizing for victory at the October elections. Hence we would fail in our duty if we allowed the present occasion to pass without giving an explicit and unqualified endorsement of all the nominations, State and local, made by the Republican party of Pennsylvania through its duly authorized conventions. As was Ruth's loyalty to Boaz, so is ours to the Republican party: its candidates are our candidates; its people our people, for it has never been our friend, faithful and just to us. It was with us through six troubles and it will not forsake us in the seventh. We look to it for our National Civil Rights Bill; we look to it to take in, here in Pennsylvania, any loyal colored man, who may be actuated by an honest ambition, and help to nominate and elect him to any office, he may without prejudice be advanced to occupy.

Fourth. That as colored citizens, we here declare that the Republican party has always done more for us than it promised, and it will be a dark day when we abandon it to seek affiliation with a new party which dazzles us with a temporary glitter of preferment, never to be realized and thus woos us to our destruction.

Prof. Neale moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Prof. Seale read a letter from Hon. Jas. S. Negley who had been to preside, expressing his regrets at being unable to attend the meeting.

The chairman then introduced Gen. T. Morris Chester of Louisiana, who was received with applause. General Chester spoke substantially as follows:

GEN. CHESTER'S SPEECH.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

I thank you for the kind reception given me and the honor conferred upon me by this large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen. I see many before me whom I have known for many years when I was a student at Avery College, Allegheny. What wonderful political circumstances and changes have occurred that now bring me before you. Under all these I am thrilled with sensations of mingled pleasure and embarrassment in appearing before you. Religious and political persecution, the spirit of adventure and other causes, have induced a large number of native Americans to settle in Canada. Since the great struggle there has been a reactionary spirit manifested, but in the reconstruction and reorganization of the State we have witnessed no rule of severity or vindictiveness and bitterness. They have ignored the Christian principle "do to others as you would have them do onto you." They have trampled under foot every sentiment of virtue, and have mocked at our misery. In all this we have witnessed the spirit of slavery which is still to be felt in the South. We wish to impress you fully as to our condition in Louisiana.

We come to you with no pretesting, with no popularity, with none of the means necessary to commend us to public favor, but we come to you with a cause which we propose to lay before the people upon which we believe you will remedy, with outrages which we hope you will condemn, and with rights which we believe you will make secure to all over the land.

The population of the State of Louisiana consists of 365,000 colored and 362,000 white persons. At least 5,000 of those designated white are known to be colored. Men sufficiently "bleached" through climatic influences find no difficulty in being admitted to the rights respects by the whites of Louisiana. I have never to my knowledge seen General Beauregard, but it is authoritatively reported by the old colored residents of New Orleans that he is an American citizen of African descent; and there are others occupying equally as high a position in the Southern estimation, whose connection with the children of the sun is as notorious as the flow of the rivers to the Sumpter. There are 10,000 foreigners in the State who persist in their allegiance to various governments in the Old World, 5,000 white men who vote the Republican ticket. Subtract the 10,000 foreigners and the 5,000 white Republican men from the census of the whites, and their number is increased to 347,000, and add the 5,000 bleached colored men to our citizens, and our number is increased to 370,000. The 5,000 white republicans include a population of 25,000 persons, and in numbering this number from the whites, and adding it to the colored, the exact Republican population in the State is 395,000, and 222,000 of all other political affinities. The usual estimate of voters in a population is one out of every five, which would give Republican voters 79,000 and Republican votes against 64,000 for all other political parties, leaving 15,000 majority for the "Party of Progress."

After speaking of the frauds perpetrated under the registration and election laws, he said that Warmouth proved fatuitul to the compact entered into with his new found friends to overcome the 15,000 Republican majority by fraud, and this infamy would have been consumated had it not been for Judge Durell, who, in the judgment upon the famous case of Wm. Pitt Kellogg vs. Warmouth et al., rose to the dignity of the occasion, and becoming the Moses of the people of the State, said to the surging columns of existing corruption and fraud, "thus far shalt thou go and no further."

Sitting in a Court of Chancery with equitable jurisdiction untrammelled by the technicalties and formalities of law, with the courage of office and a big conscience to direct him, this learned and upright judge, fully comprehending the case, rendered that judgment which is approved by the great Judge of Judges, Let us look at the spectacle as it presented to the contending parties in the courts, the State and the Nation; the enforcement law intended to secure the colored citizens in their right, which was violated in letter and spirit, and which Judge Durell had sworn to faithfully administer. There was the commencement of battle between Warmouth and the Democracy openly entered into to defraud the Republican party out of the State control of the State. There were false registrations all over the Commonwealth and frauds at every poll. The purity of elections was emasculated, and the sanctity of the ballot box was violated. The men notoriously defeated were returned as elected, and the elected were returned as defeated. The rights of the people were trampled upon and public virtue was disbanded. Disorder, confusion and anarchy were the stained in the triumph of Warmouth and his fraudulent compact. Public rights were endangered by public wrongs when Judge Durell, in whom was centered the hopes of the people of the State, who seemed to be inspired with wisdom and justice from on high, grappled with the intricate questions involving law and facts, and restrained and suppressed the anti-social proclamations of the Fusionists, founded upon free Judge Durell's decision was the defiant and deathknell of the unholy compact to overthrow the State government, in violation of law and in defiance of the solemn voice of the people at the ballot-box. Under the operation of this judgment, right has triumphed, justice has prevailed, peace has been maintained, and the State has been blessed with unexampled prosperity and happiness. Judge Durell, in his famous orders and decrees, saved the State from bloodshed and anarchy, preserved the independence of the citizens and the liberties of the people. Heaven, in its mysterious operations in the affairs of men, would never permit such a monstrous combination to prevail as was contemplated by the Democrats of Louisiana, and if such a combination had failed, I firmly believe that God's Providence would have been as signally manifested in the overthrow of the Warmouth compact as was the downfall of the States of the Southern Confederacy and its institution of slavery.

He concluded his remarks by discussing at length the legality of the Kellogg government General Chester paid a high tribute to the administration of Gov. Kellogg and its financial success.

After music, by the band, Col. Richard Realf was introduced by the Chairman, and spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF COL. REALF.

Colonel Realf said it was hardly necessary to add a single word to the eloquent, cogent and convincing address of General Chester. It bristled four square with incontrovertible facts—was broad-based as the pyramids, and as imperishable. Nevertheless there was an important lesson contained in the matter which the colored people of Pennsylvania would unquestionably do well to heed. It was this: Beware of the fox in the guise of the fowls. In other words, never intrust the welfare and liberties of the people, garnished or otherwise, to the natural enemies of such welfare and interests. Modern Democracy was instinctively, traditionally and historically the political enemy of the colored race. Even until the breaking out of the civil war, wherever a seat of power was reared in this country, negro-hating Democracy assumed it. It ruled congress, it mastered legislatures, it swayed Congress, it controlled administrations, it infected judiciaries, it corrupted the truth of history, it laid its unclean paws on the page of prayer-book and schoolbook; it clasped the bible with handcuffs, and festered the Sacred Cross with chains.

And during the war, and since: It opposed emancipation with bought and bullied votes, it denounced the enlistment of colored troops, at a time when the cause of the Union swung diabolically in the balance, and every loyal musket, backed by a loyal heart, was worth its weight in gold. It tried to hinder their equal payment with their white comrades, it resisted to the last gasp their political enfranchisement; it withstood the passage of the Enfranchisement Act; it had the face to defy the will of the nation by preventing the passage of a Civil Rights bill; and generally and particularly it has set its face like a flint against almost every measure having for its object the protection, the ameliorization of the condition of our people, their brethren who had so recently come up out of "great tribulation" into the glorious morning of light of liberty. Democracy had done, or sought to do, all these progress-obstructing things; and to-day wherever in the Northern States that party was still in the ascendant—in Virginia and Alabama for example—it was stalked through and through by the same abominable caste prejudice and hatred. In the Northern States, where its fangs were drawn, Democracy tried to coax and cajole the colored people; in the South, where it was still virile, it prescribed and persecuted. The poppet nose for them to inhale, Democracy would be when the hawk turned turning-parent to the dove.

There was one thing to be remembered. All past experience taught that every departure from simple Republicanism had only had the effect of playing into the hands of the Democracy. It had been so with the various so-called "Labor Reform" movements: it was so with "Liberalism" last year, and it remained to be so with the difficult outside movements which had been set on foot in Allegheny county this year. No matter whatever his color, linked to see his efforts frittered uselessly away; and inasmuch as there was not the slightest possibility of the success of those irregular tickets, the speaker entertained no doubt whatever that the colored voters of Allegheny county would have the prudence as well as the patriotism to place their ballots where they would do "the most good," by casting them for the candidates of that great party of Liberty and Humanity with whose continued supremacy the welfare and advancement of themselves and of their race were now, as in the past, indissolubly associated and inwoven.

The able speech of Col. Realf was frequently applauded throughout. At its conclusion Prof. Neale introduced Mr. Paul J. Carson as the first colored man that had held office in Allegheny county.

REMARKS OF MR. CARSON.

Mr. Carson said the call was unexpected, but as a native of the city of Pittsburgh, on behalf of his associates and the colored people of the city, he returned thanks to their distinguished friend, Gen. Chester of Louisiana. The speaker referred to the distinguished services of Gen. Chester, and said that as an able colored man his renown was world wide. The speaker never was more pleased to see Orleans, so well beloved that he was held there and fed on corn meal, which he had to grind himself. Laughter.] He regretted the unfortunate position to sustain the progressive party, the Republican party, and warned them against the side issues of temperance, farmers' granges, labor reform, and asked which of the parties offered security and aid to the colored man. None but the Republican party offered support to the colored people. He advised all to follow the precept of uncle Billy Bebaker when he wanted to go to heaven, and to tell all outside fellows that they are going to elect the Republican ticket in their roundabout, Pennsylvania and laughter.]

At the conclusion of Mr. Carson's happy address, the motion to adopt the resolutions was passed unanimously, and after a few remarks from General Chester, expressive of the gratitude of other members of the Louisiana delegation, the meeting adjourned.

THE COAL QUESTION.

Reply of the Executive Committee of the Miners' Association to the Address of the River Coal Exchange.

At a recent session of the Coal Miners' Convention, a resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee of the organization to reply to the address of the River Coal Exchange, published on the 20th inst. The following is the reply: *To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

Concerning the miners' strike (as the operators are pleased to term it), are the miners in the wrong when they demand that coal shall be weighed with 76 pounds to the bushel? Or, is it unjust, when 76 lbs by measurement, when the miners refuse to fill the car more than even full, or refuse to fill a top on a car that is branded with 2,668 cubic inches to the bushel? Who are really the strikers?

In a meeting of the Coal Exchange on the 25th inst., they speak of the large coal supplies, in the various cities on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Would it not be well to ascertain the cause of this? Is it because the miners, in the vicinity of those cities, are receiving more than starvation wages? Or, is it because the length of a kernel of wheat, and, instead of being firm and compact, it is mastered largely of consisting glutinous matter, that is hollow, the cavity containing glutinous matter, which the grain bears a close resemblance to wheat than anything else, the straw looks more like that of rye or barley. Its origin is somewhat peculiar, the first grain having been taken from the stomach of a wild goose, by a farmer in Tennessee county, nearly three years ago. He was struck with its appearance, and planted it, and the succeeding season sowed the produce. Experience, in relation of the second crop among a few friends in different parts of the State, who sold year raised small quantities. It will require another year to determine the value of the grain.

The fuller returns of the British Board of Trade show how nearly a complete stop has been put to the exportation of iron to this country. Comparing the month of August, 1872 with the same months in the report of 1873, the decline in the exports is from 73,225; of bar, angle and rod iron from 5,062 to 479 tons; of railroad iron from 49,005 to 6,937 tons; of hoop and sheet iron from 3,305 to 462 tons; of unwrought steel from 3,956 to 1,325 tons, and cast iron shows an increase from 1,005 to 2,282 tons. Uniting all the classes of iron and steel the exports were 61,971 tons in August, 1872, and only 18,737 tons, or less than one-third as much in August, 1873.

A STEAMFITTER correspondent has discovered a new solution of the Mormon difficulties. He says that the waters of Salt Lake have been rising for years, and are now twenty feet higher than they used to be. They are moreover enclosed by a ridge far above the doomed city of the plain, and sooner or later the imprisoned waters will break out and inundate and wash out the sins from Allegheny county this year. No matter whatever his color, linked to see his efforts frittered uselessly away;

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 1, 1873.

We have again a very quiet day, and the "plant of slow growth" seems to be gaining in strength.

No difficulty has been experienced by any of the banks represented in the Clearing House in making their exchanges, and the feeling among them is far more hopeful and encouraging than it was some days since.

The restive uneasiness of some depositors has disappeared, and the whole horizon wears a flush of brighter light.

In New York yesterday the difference between certified checks and currency, late in the day became nominal, and we may soon expect it to disappear altogether.

As soon as the stock list has fairly settled, we may look for a large buying demand for first class stocks. Capitalists and large investors cannot fail to be attracted; and the result will be that in a short time New York will have fewer stocks and more money than for a long time; money once loosened up there the feeling produced by its presence will spread and start the locked up currency all over the country to moving again.

With the increase of buyers prices will advance and holders will sell out. Such has always heretofore been the case of the market, and such it doubtless will be in this case.

One very favorable indication is that the demand for loan certificates (issued in place of greenbacks by the Clearing House Association) has ceased and the banks report their deposits rising.

In regard to a dispatch from Washington saying that the Comptroller of the Currency had decided that a bank which refused to pay legal tenders to depositors, and insists on paying them in certified checks, forfeits its charter by such action, it is doubtful whether the Comptroller possesses any such power, and it is more than doubtful whether he expressed any such opinion. For it is known that the Comptroller telegraphed to New York on Saturday, that he cordially approved the action taken that day by the associated banks of that city, which involved the issue of loan certificates and by implication the payment of demands in certified checks.

The prompt and regular manner in which business is going on in New York, and no failures being reported among stock operators, is of vast assistance in restoring confidence. Aided as it has been by the assurances of President Grant in his letter to Mr. Claflin that if necessary the $44,000,000 reserve will be called on to meet the requirements of the government. In regard to the pre-payment of the November interest, it is not ordered *without rebate* but subject to a rebate of six per cent. in coin. Of the $13,304,929 due, according to the public debt statement last issued $2,926,000 is on registered bonds held in this country and which will be paid at any time after to-day. The remaining $10,478,000 are coupon bonds, and held for the most part abroad. We have advices that at a special meeting of the Council of the Bank of England the minimum rate of discount was advanced to five per cent. The bank lost £638,000 withdrawn for remittance here, which affords a sufficient reason for the advance. Consols are reported steady, United States bonds a shade easier, especially new fives, which declined ⅛. Erie shares are higher, being 42⅞ against 41⅞. There were three failures of London Stock Exchange brokers in connection with the Erie speculation. The applications for discounts in London are said to be heavy, both at the Bank of England and in the open market, the rate for three months bills being the same at both.

—Below we give the latest quotations of Philadelphia stocks, as reported by Messrs. Robinson Bros.,

Penna. Central	48⅛	Lehigh Valley	55½
Reading	51⅜	Phil'a and Erie	16
United Cos. N. J.	115	Pittsburgh	71
Oil Creek	18	Central Trans.	40

Pennsylvania eight per cent. above opening quotations of yesterday. Reading seven per cent. higher.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 2, 1873.

REMARKS.—The oil market rules dull here. Prices however, are a shade better in the oil regions at the opening, inconsistent. There is, however, little or no room for improvement, and we will be found all the information we were able to learn on the subject:

CRUDE.

In our market we have no change to record. The sales quoted show a tendency to firmness.

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls spot	95
500 bbls upper road, settlement	97½
1,000 bbls spot	91 00

For prices at other points in the oil regions, see dispatches.

REFINED.

Dealers report the market unchanged. Prices Philadelphia—Spot, 22c; settlement, 23c; for Western, 18½c; New York—Spot 17c; last half October 16¾c; November and December 15½c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull; city $2 15; country $2 10.

[By Western Union Telegraph Lines.]

TITUSVILLE, October 1.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets were rather demoralized. The monetary crisis has affected the price of crude oil, and some ots were sold unusually low, for the sake of obtaining ready cash. Operators on the upper road the market closed weak at $1 20 asked. The market was weak at Parker's Landing. The home refined market was dull in bulk and firm in barrels. Sales and resales of crude petroleum in the oil regions September 30:

1,000 bbls upper road, settlement $1 22½
500 bbls upper road, settlement 1 25
1,000 bbls upper road, spot 97½
1,000 bbls upper road spot 1 15
2,000 bbls Parker's 95
1,000 bbls Parker's 97½
1,000 bbls Parker's 1 00

TIDIOUTE, October 1.—The market is feverish; no sales; cause of panic in Pittsburgh.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 1.—Market dull and unchanged.

HONESDALE, October 1.—Market quiet and dull at $1 10.

OIL CITY, October 1.—Impossible to get quotations; dull and inactive.

TITUSVILLE, October 1.—Market entirely nominal and nothing doing; no business transacted.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 1.—Market very dull at 85@90c.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Closing September 30.—Offerings are light, and it is reported that there are vessels on deep water. Low grades are unsettled, with buyers and sellers apart in their views with nominal quotations. Crude in bulk 90@91c; refined, spot, 17c; last half October 16½c; November and December 15½c; cases, 21@21½c. Philadelphia delivery dull and nominal; refined, spot, 16c; do October, 15½c; November 15¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Market dull; S W 16c; crude, 10½c; cases 21½c; sales none; futures, November 15½c.

TITUSVILLE, October 1.—Market to-day was rather demoralized and lots were sold low to obtain currency. Sales:

7,000 bbls upper road, settlement	1 22½
5,000 bbls upper road, settlement	1 20
5,000 bbls spot	1 15
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	97½
2,000 bbls spot	95

The market is very dull on account of inability to obtain currency. Three banks having suspended oil is bought on certified checks at about $1 30 and on currency at 70@75 per bbl.

TIDIOUTE, October 1.—The market is very dull and nothing doing at 85.

OIL CITY, October 1.—The market is weak at $1 26. Crude sells.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Market quiet: Refined, 16c; futures, 15¾c. C. crude, 43c; bbls 10½c.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 24.—Owing to the unsettled feeling in monetary affairs, the market during the past few days, has been very quiet; prices, however, remain firm. The supply of all kinds is very light, and the receipts are but small. Below what they were the same time last year. Dealers are still asking 85@87½c for prime lots of spring California, and sales have been effected at that inside figure. Cape appears to be about the only description of foreign that finds ready sale, and the limited supply of fine grades noted heretofore will bear out this assertion. As stated by the Exchange, six per cent of nut coal is the smooth. Why, some operators claim, there is twelve, some fifteen and others twenty per cent. The miners themselves differ on this question. Prices are low, and it naturally follows that nut coal should be paid for by itself. As it is sold by itself. At present, the consumer, if retailed, pays for nut coal per bushel, and still not pay anything for it!!! It is certain that the exchange is lumping nut together, and nut coal by itself. Then, why not pay the miner each in the same manner? We, the miners, demand justice and uniformity in the price for mining, so that good and friendly feeling and peace, may exist among miners and operators. We don't claim, and never did claim, pay for anything that don't command a price in market. The miners are not asking pay for the dust coal now, nor never before. It is certainly but natural that the miners should demand pay for this nut coal, as we consider the price it sells at in the markets.

We, the dock, climate in the River Exchange, that they must run coal over a three-fourth inch screen. They may run it over any size screen to suit any market. We do not ask them to run nut coal together in one boat, because we know if they should, it would almost be the boat sold, and it would not measure much more, or amount to many more tunnels; but, it would have the effect to lessen the measurement on coal, and not the same depth of the boat drawing water, and lighter. We have noticed, Mr. Vogler would text in the line of succession, under the Civil Service rules, and he was appointed, his fitness and qualifications being fully certified to by Major Petherbridge, and indorsed by many of our citizens. Major Negley has been employed in the money department the office for the past five years.

The statement that Mr. Brett and Mr. Mackey were in Washington urging the appointment of either Dr. Gilmore or Mr. Jacob Reese, published with such a flourish yesterday, in one of the morning papers, was without foundation. Messrs. Brett and Mackey have both been in Philadelphia for several days, and neither Dr. Gilmore nor Mr. Reese were applicants for the office of postmaster.

A NEW cereal has been grown in Oregon, and the people are puzzled as to whether it belongs in the wheat family, or more nearly resembles rye, barley or oats, opinions being very nearly equally divided. From seven to ten stalks grow from one root, to a height of about four feet, and these stalks, or straws, are thin and hard. The radicles are tough, and spread widely. The heads are six inches in length, and covered with a heavy beard, each diamond bearing five inches long. The grain is about the length of a kernel of wheat, and, instead of being firm and compact, it is mastered largely of glutinous matter, that is hollow, the cavity containing glutinous matter, which the grain bears a close resemblance to wheat than anything else, the straw looks more like that of rye or barley. Its origin is somewhat peculiar, the first grain having been taken from the stomach of a wild goose, by a farmer in Tennessee county, nearly three years ago. He was struck with its appearance, and planted it, and the succeeding season sowed the produce. Experience, in relation of the second crop among a few friends in different parts of the State, who sold year raised small quantities. It will require another year to determine the value of the grain.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP.

Appointment of Maj. E. C. Negley.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city, Wednesday, at noon, from the Postmaster General, announcing that the President had appointed Maj. E. C. Negley as postmaster, in place of Col. Stewart removed. Col. Anderson, and others employed in the office having been removed by Major Petherbridge, as elsewhere noticed, Mr. Negley stood next in the line of succession, under the Civil Service rules, and he was appointed, his fitness and qualifications being fully certified to by Major Petherbridge, and indorsed by many of our citizens. Major Negley has been employed in the money department the office for the past five years.

The statement that Mr. Brett and Mr. Mackey were in Washington urging the appointment of either Dr. Gilmore or Mr. Jacob Reese, published with such a flourish yesterday, in one of the morning papers, was without foundation. Messrs. Brett and Mackey have both been in Philadelphia for several days, and neither Dr. Gilmore nor Mr. Reese were applicants for the office of postmaster.

REGISTER'S BUSINESS

Report for the Month of September.

Following is the report of County Register Gray for the month of September.

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

RECDENTS.	EXECUTORS.
Elizabeth Stalcup	James S. Crawford.
Sarah Hoogey	Wm. Keenig
	Christian Conrad.
Henry C. rad	Henry Ulrich.
	Chas. Schwan.
George Hartman	
Andrew Yerter	Harriet Yetter.
John Wetgend	Mary Wolgand.
Richard Wall	Sarah Wall.
Catharine McWilliams	Jas. McWilliams, Jas McWilliams.
Andreas Harts	Kunigunda Harts.
Andrew W. Loomis	Marcus A. Woodward, Esq.
Francis Hogel	Robert Mogh.
Mary Geyerheimer	Henry Ruhlfant.
George Faller	Edward Keens.
	Barbara Rhiner.
Peter Rishner	William Schumaker.
	John Harbaugh.
John Meyerhofer	Barbara Meyerhofer.
Sarah Parker	
Sarah J. Thornton	Dr. E. Wood.
Jacob Bartlebaugh	Catherine Keith.
Mrs. Electa Miner	W. A. Gildenfenny.
	Henry Childs.
Frank Reuber	Henrietta Rauber.
Andrew Hill	Silas Hays.
David McGill	Henry McGill.
Benjamin Dutton	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bonds.
Michael Daugherty	R. J. Richardson	$ 500
John Dessett	John Dessett	500
George Schlip	James Wilson	20,000
James Wilson	Henry H. Wilson	90,000
George Hartman	A. Hartman	1,000
Michael Bauman	Michael Bauman	1,200
W. W. Wilson	C. D. Wilson	400
Henry Hoffman	Louise Hackman and Louise Hackman	600
Henry S. Hackman	Robert Watson	8,000
Thomas McQuaid	Catharine Farrow	20,000
Thomas Farrow	Catharine Farrow	500
Thomas Hornbeck	Thomas Hornbeck	500
James McCunnigle	D. K. McCunnigle	500
Jacob Hoffman	Jacob Hoffman	1,000
Robert Neeley	Mrs. A. Neeley	4,000
Benj. A. Stark	S. Stockman	500
John Hanna	Dr. J. Schooley and Thomas Hanna	24,000
John Brown, Jr	John Taggart and J. N. Dalzell	12,000
John McCune	Caleb McCune	2,000
Martin Morton	Martin Morton	600
Wm. Carr	R. Woodford	500
Sarah Parker	Thomas Parker	3,000
Patrick McCarty	Margaret McCarty	600
Nathan Rendell	C. Scott	1,000
Archibald Mick Kwood	Mary Kirkwood	1,000
M. Gravenstein	Philippena Gravenstein	400
Jacob Russell	Wm. D. Neshitt and Jas. A. McFadden	2,000
	Mary Bradley	100
Richard Bradly	Benjamin Parker	
Benjamin Parker	Jas. Parker, James F. Lo ton and Albert Linton	2,000
Frank Wechner	Mary Wechner	500
Alice Swager	Jacob Swager	50

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1873.

REMARKS.—The month of October has arrived and brought with it charming weather. Everybody today seemed to be in good spirits and business men generally predict that everything will be running smoothly in a week or so. They say that if people would be a little more patient and keep down all excitement confidence would soon be restored, money would return to the banks and the wheels of commerce and finance again set in motion. The market to-day presented a little more life than it has down for the past few days and by the close of the week there will be a better demand for everything of a staple nature.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks; also for September for the past five years:

RECEIPTS FOR PAST TWO WEEKS.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	7,040	9,114	18,154
Apples, bbls	464	1,020	1,484
Butter, pkgs	1,720	1,055	2,775
Corn, sacks	1,868	6,278	8,146
Wheat, sacks	10,040	4,606	14,646
Barley, sacks	11,494	1,914	19,408
Rye, sacks	602	1,347	2,020
Oats, sacks	7,147	10,304	17,550
Butter, pkgs	209	114	314
Bacon, pkgs	3,700	1,295	4,995
Bacon, tierces	225	400	625

RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER FOR PAST FIVE YEARS.

	Sept. 1873.	Sept. 1872.	Sept. 1871.	Sept. 1870.	Sept. 1869.
Flour, bbls	39,050	37,925	37,925	37,925	37,925
Apples, bbls	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484	1,484
Butter, pkgs	2,775	2,775	2,775	2,775	2,775
Corn, sacks	8,146	8,146	8,146	8,146	8,146
Wheat, sacks	14,646	14,646	14,646	14,646	14,646
Barley, sacks	19,408	19,408	19,408	19,408	19,408
Rye, sacks	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020	2,020
Oats, sacks	17,550	17,550	17,550	17,550	17,550
Butter, pkgs	314	314	314	314	314
Bacon, pkgs	4,995	4,995	4,995	4,995	4,995
Bacon, tierces	625	625	625	625	625

RECEIPTS FOR SEPTEMBER 30.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.	Mules.
	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.	No. head.
Thursday, Sept. 25	2,140	2,930	2,800	30	...
Friday, Sept. 26	2,200	3,000	2,000	15	...
Saturday, Sept. 27	900	4,210	900	45	11
Monday, Sept. 29	400	4,900	300	10	...
Tuesday, Sept. 30	440	2,000	1,000	15	17
Wednesday, Oct. 1					
till noon	900	1,200	400	...	...
Total	9,340	17,410	6,200	115	28
Last week	6,000	17,000	8,000	200	60

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle, as will be seen by report above, have been light this week, and are very light for the season of the year. Last week the run was exceedingly heavy, which, coupled with the bad state of affairs, has caused the worst cattle trade experienced for years. The condition of affairs was telegraphed over the West, with instructions to dealers for to head cattle for the present, until trade would assume its wonted course. The run, of course, could not be shut off in this week; and in quality are about the same as offerings generally here. A few good cattle are among the droves, but the majority are medium and common grades. The attendance of buyers, though not near so large as last week, is still considerable, and some of them came prepared to pay currency for cattle, but the majority not. The situation at present is more hopeful as regards the cattle trade, dealers have concluded to sell their cattle and take checks for the time being change, and under this influence many responsible dealers are enabled to purchased who otherwise would be compelled to go home without stock. Prices closely rule the same as last week, and cattle are quotable at least ¼c higher than last week. At this writing the number of cattle on sale is not large and it looks as if all the offerings would change hands. Following are ruling prices:

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, fine and smooth, $6 00; extra 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,100 lb steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 00; fair 1,000 lb steers, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 50; common, $3 25 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs fair, and sufficient to meet the demands of trade. The fresh trade for cattle on the other did not suffer the same injury and decline in prices that was shown in sheep and cattle. Prices have remained even and steady and now are about the same as last week. The quality of the offerings fair. Trade to-day slow and not many hogs selling, but as there is no glut and no prospect of one at present, sellers are holding prices firm. Following are about the current rates for the different grades and weights:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00; prime do, $4 85 to $4 95; fair Yorkers $4 50 to $4 75.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep for the week ending to-day have been light, and in quality are the medium and common grades. The market opened this week slow and dull, and continued so until Wednesday, when a better feeling was shown. Prices are about the same as last week, fairly firm, and with an upward tendency. Should the run come light toward the close it would not surprise us to see prices considerably higher, as the run is not sufficient to meet the demands of the trade under ordinary circumstances. Following are the prices at which the different grades and kinds are selling:

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 00; extra 95 lbs, fine wool, $4 75 to $4 90; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $4 25 to $4 50; extra 85 lbs, fine wool $4 00 to $4 25; common $2 00 to $3 50.

Cattle.

HEIFERS, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
18	20,900	$4 90	16	24,200	$4 90
18	21,100	5 00	17	24,300	5 00
16	21,500	5 00	17	20,100	4 75
18	21,600	5 00	17	20,100	4 75
18	21,600	5 00	17	19,100	4 87
18	21,600	5 00	17	19,100	4 87
18	21,600	5 00	17	19,100	4 87
9	9,130	5 12	18	21,600	5 00

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD.

7	4,900	5 00	15	14,000	$4 90
4	4,010	5 00	5	5,300	4 75
4	3,900	5 00	5	5,300	4 75
4	3,900	5 00	5	5,300	4 75
4	3,100	2 25	4	4,080	3 00
4	3,100	2 25	4	4,080	3 00
3	3,000	2 00	1	1,000	2 50
3	3,000	2 00	1	1,000	2 50
18	21,200	4 75	18	21,200	4 75

HEDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

18	20,900	$4 90	16	24,200	$4 90
18	21,100	5 00	17	24,300

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1873.

Wanted.

WEEKLY COMMERCIALS of the following dates to complete our files: February 24th, July 13th and September 28th 1872.

ONE of the principal mourning warehouses in Paris has the motto inscribed on its walls, "Mourning is religion." If this is really true the democracy of Pennsylvania are in an excellent way of becoming one of the most pious bodies of people in existence.

EVERY Republican voter in the State should bear in mind that it is his duty to be just as much in earnest this year as if we had a President to elect. "Organization" should be the watchword everywhere, and every School District in the State should at once appoint a rallying committee to see that the interests of the campaign are properly attended to.

CHICAGO is the fortunate possessor of "a gentleman of religious characteristics, a fine moral distinctions," who advertises for a boarding place with a "party of ladies or of ladies and gentlemen," where his "pious deportment and exemplary conduct will be appreciated and could be made available as an equivalent for board." The modest assurance underlying this application almost equals that of the Democratic party in its current demands upon the people for their suffrages.

HERE is something which the intelligent and thinking masses of Pennsylvania, and of Allegheny county in particular, would do well to remember at the present juncture of affairs—viz: that every departure from a simple Republican platform has only had the effect of playing into the hands of the Democratic party. It has been so with "Labor Reform," with "Liberalism," and is fast proving so with the "Grange" movement. Voters who wish to avoid the mortification of feeling that they have accomplished simply nothing, should therefore fight shy of all new parties, under whatsoever taking designation they may be christened.

NEW YORK has a school devoted to the free instruction of the apprentices and mechanics of that city; each scholar being particularly instructed in those branches most nearly connected with the trade or occupation in which he is especially engaged. Classes in mechanical, architectural and free-hand drawing, bookkeeping, &c., are thronged every evening during the week. Here is a timely hint for Pittsburgh. No city in the Union embraces a greater variety of branches of manufacturing, mechanical and art occupations than our own, and the establishment of such a school could not fail to prove directly beneficial to those for whose instruction it would be principally intended, while its incidental advantages to the community at large would be many and substantial.

A SHORT time ago the free-trade statistician, ALEXANDER DELMAR, printed a huge array of figures about the grain supply, designed to prove that the world was producing much more food than it could possibly consume. Hardly, however, had the ink dried on the paper in which the screed was published, before the discovery was made that the wheat deficiency in Europe, this year, amounted to nearly two hundred million bushels, which is almost equal to the entire crop of this country. In view of this fact, and of the consequent complete collapse of the theory promulgated with so much confidence, it would be interesting to learn whether the Wilkesbarre resolutionists still retain their faith in anti-tariff platforms like that of the Ohio Bourbons, the materials for constructing which have been principally furnished by this gigantic blunderer, and other visionary doctrinaries like unto himself.

A RECENT decision of the Supreme Court of Iowa, deciding the rights of colored passengers on steamboats, is of public interest and importance. The plaintiff, an educated and refined colored woman, purchased a first class ticket from a Mississippi river packet company at Davenport. On going to dinner she was not allowed a seat at the table, and was soon afterward ejected from the cabin. On this, suit was brought for damages. In rendering his opinion, the Chief Justice said that a rule or custom of a steamboat as a common carrier, requiring persons of color to occupy a seat in the cabin or pantry or on the guards of the boat is not reasonable, and cannot be enforced; also, that a person of color is entitled to the same rights and privileges while traveling upon a steamer as a white person, and cannot be required, by any rule or custom based upon distinction on account of color, to accept other accommodations than are given to white passengers.

THE leading monetary journal of the country—the *Financial Chronicle*—thus reinforces President GRANT'S sensible suggestion, contained in his letter published in Monday's COMMERCIAL, that the banks ought now to resort to "a generous system of discounts to sustain the business interests of the country:"

"If the banks discount as freely as they can for their customers. Let every good citizen sustain his bank. Let the timid craven take heart, give up panic mongering, and go about his proper work nothing doubting. Let the trembling coward who has his pocket full of greenbacks be ashamed of his silly fears and put the greenbacks where they belong—into his bank and into his business. This is the time for honest good men to help the country to help herself."

This advice has the genuine ring, and, if followed, will speedily result in relieving the stringency from which the country suffers. Put the currency that is now being hoarded into its legitimate channels, and let the people put their foot on the conscienceless men who for their own bad ends are trying to keep alive the fast vanishing terror of the past two weeks—and all will presently be well.

ONE of the most important industries of Pennsylvania is the leather manufacturing interest; and, notwithstanding the prevalent financial depression, business has never been more prosperous than at present in the "City of Brotherly Love." It is estimated that there is a large and increasing demand in all kinds of leather. Purchasers and orders are coming in from all parts of the country, the East especially, and the factors generally experience difficulty in keeping up to the demand made upon them. Prices for all grades are reasonably low this season, which may, to some extent, account for the increased sales; but the principal cause assigned for the greatly increased demand for leather is the opening of so many boot and shoe factories in other States. The following statistics of the trade in this State are of general interest: There are 800 tanneries, 294 engines, and 134 water-powers. The bark used yearly amounts to 322,110 cords, costing $3,369,587; the skins and sides tanned annually are 993,000 of the former and 1,617,520 of the latter. The hides tanned are 1,808,780. The capital employed represents $11,800,000; the material used, $13,964,000; the products amount in value to $19,828,820, *and the wages to $1,654,790.*

A NEW YORK paper states that petitions are being circulated throughout the country, by the National Temperance Society, for signatures, asking Congress to authorize the President to appoint a commission of inquiry on the liquor question—the commission to serve one year without salary. The objects to be achieved are: to ascertain the effects of the prohibitory legislation in Maine, Massachusetts, and other States, during the last twenty years; to inquire as to the results of legalized liquor selling, mentally, socially, morally and financially; and to recommend to Congress such legislation as may be necessary on its part, if any, in view of the facts. Any movement which has for its object the diminution of want, crime and misery, is every way laudable and deserving of hearty encouragement. The results of the proposed inquiries, too, would probably prove of real value to the statist, statesman, and student of social philosophy, besides tending to settle a number of points which are in dispute among Temperance men themselves. Whether, however, Congress has, under the Constitution, any power to legislate concerning the matter, is another question. But we should be glad to see such a commission appointed; provided it be composed of men committed to no preconceived theories, but intent only on getting at the essential facts.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Virginia, paints a gloomy picture of the industrial condition of affairs as they exist there. He says that in many sections of the State the country is rapidly relapsing into its primitive condition; lands tilled before and during the war are now growing up in forests; the beavers are building their dams on the streams, and the deer are multiplying in the coverts. The white population are, many of them, growing hopeless and despondent. "And this state of things," he adds, "is a type of much that is now going on in the South." Well; whose fault is it? Not the negroes', as he so flippantly asserts. There has been no diminution of industry on the part of the blacks, collectively, since their enfranchisement. On the contrary, their material and educational status improves year by year. Bourbon papers and politicians may gabble as they choose about the idle, improvident, and dissolute character of the emancipated race; but if a people who in six years have laid up $20,000,000 over and above their wants, can be idle, improvident or dissolute, it would be well for the whites of that section to take on a portion of those vices; and if such a people, who have shown themselves to be so saving, are not deserving of praise and encouragement, instead of insolent condescension or brutal hostility, then civilization and progress are beginning to lose their intrinsic value. What the South wants is to get the laziness out of its limbs, the ignorance out of its head, and the caste hatred out of its heart.

TIDES DIFFER.

Eminent Roman Catholic leaders, Archbishop MANNING for example, have repeatedly within the last year warned the faithful against despondency in view of the overthrow of the temporal power. They remind them that the Papacy has lately suffered nothing which it had not suffered several times before, and in fact that the schism of the fifteenth century, when a Pope at Avignon and a Pope at Rome hurled anthemas at each other, implied a much more alarming and desperate condition of the church than anything witnessed at the present day. The church triumphed over the situation and became more powerful than ever, and the example, they argue, warrants absolute assurance now that a similar result will follow. However reassuring and satisfactory the argument may seem to devout believers, to others the inference seems to be drawn in forgetfulness of the difference between the fifteenth century and the nineteenth. "At the end of the fourteenth century," says a writer in replying to Dr. MANNING'S argument, "a keen onlooker, might have confidently foretold that a Pope of unquestioned authority would soon govern the historic city of the Papacy, because the political and social interests of Europe, no less than the piety or superstition of the times, required that the Pope should be powerful and free. The current of the age, if we may use the philosophical slang, was running from Avignon to Rome in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and now the current of the age is not less distinctly running against the temporal power. The very reasons which would have led a prophet in 1400 to predict that Rome would again be the seat of the Papacy would lead the same soothsayer to affirm in 1873 that the temporal power has been shattered forever."

That the tendency of the age is thus correctly described will hardly be doubted by any one who has paid some attention to the course of events in Europe during the last few years. So far as political currents are concerned, they are sufficiently indicated by the present external relations of the German Empire, Austria, for many years the stronghold of the Jesuits, and the patron of the Papacy, is, no doubt, to be now viewed as the ally of the King of Italy, and as clearly committed to an attitude of neutrality, if not of positive activity on his side, in the event of French intervention in Italy. According to late reports, with good reason deemed authentic, the most important difficulty in the way of friendly relations between Austria and Russia has been put out of the way, and the Panslavic agitation among Austrian subjects on the lower Danube has ceased. This agitation or propagandism was maintained by Russia, and its cessation implies the at least temporary reconciliation of the two powers, the result of those imperial conferences so much discussed some time ago. In both these arrangements the influence of Germany has been prevalent, laboring for the permanent recognition and establishment of the conditions which were effected by the last great war, one of them being the unity of Italy. These conditions are rendered still more safe and certain, if that be possible, by the entire reconciliation apparently at hand, of all the Scandinavian nations with the German Empire. Though these alliances for the maintenance of things as they exist, are not known to be actual facts, they are confidently looked for as being the proper outcome of manifest tendencies. It is foolish to regard such tendencies as the results of the intrigues or the diplomacy of any statesman or any number of statesmen. In the absence of circumstances, of views, hopes and fears in the nations concerned recommending a particular policy, even a BISMARCK would toil in vain to establish unanimity among so many kings and counsellors. The alliances in question are after all merely the product of European thought, rejecting the traditional pretensions of arrogant ecclesiastics and their lay retainers, and accepting the conclusions of rational investigation and enlightened progress. The Catholic Church having declared emphatically and finally in favor of an absolute worthy of serious systematic opposition against modern civilization, educated Europe is taking firm and decided ground in opposition, and in consequence is prepared to disregard many of the motives and considerations by which its relations and alliances were formerly determined. The result is or evidently will be that if France wishes to ever anywhere in the settled European mid-dle-ages, she will be completely isolated among the nations and prevented from carrying her principles beyond her own borders. She will not be allowed to do mischief to her neighbors.

In the more immediately religious direction the rise and organization of the Old Catholics indicate only one of the ways in which the utter intellectual and moral alienation of the times from the Papacy finds expression. Old Catholicism in the extent to which it has already attained would have been an impossible phenomenon in any former century. Recognized and protected by the most powerful government in Europe and encouraged by enlightened opinion, the Old Catholics are plainly becoming ever more confident as to the solidity of their ground and ever more indifferent to the frowns and curses of the Pontiff whose primacy they would cheerfully acknowledge if he were at all inclined to be spiritual in his claims. At first they were exceedingly sensitive and not a little concerned on this subject. Like LUTHER, they painfully felt the necessity laid upon them by conscience and common sense of breaking with His Holiness; even some of the prominent leaders of the movement seemed quite unable to believe that there could be a true church not in immediate connection with Rome, and evidently hoped that before long their condition of isolation might be removed by Papal concessions or compromises. At length they appear to have discovered that this hope was vain, and Bishop REINKENS, conscious of possessing the genuine episcopal unction, feels that he can do without the Pope. In his Pastoral letter addressed to the priests and laity of the German Empire, he waxes exceeding bold, saying that having been chosen to his office by 50,000 Catholics through their delegates, he has entered into connection with the primitive Church of Christ, and that, however unusual the manner of his election, it must nevertheless be pronounced the ancient and apostolical manner. In use for a thousand years, and only set aside by the innovations of the Papacy. The Bishop of the new organization having taken this ground, the rapid growth of the body through adhesions from the Infallibilists may be, and indeed is confidently expected. In Switzerland the old Catholics already outnumber the Papists in the Cantons of Bern, Geneva and Solothurn, *and having organized* themselves as a national church they will doubtless multiply still faster in future. That the movement is one of immense significance, both in Germany and Switzerland, there is at present abundant evidence, and whatever is to be the final fate of the body as a church, it is a most impressive illustration of the antagonism aroused among intelligent Catholics by the extraordinary claims of their infallible Head.

THE QUESTION REOPENED.

Captain HALL'S death is still a subject of conversation and discussion. By the apparently concurrent statements on the subject made by the members of the expedition lately arrived at Dundee the question seemed for a time to have been pretty satisfactorily settled. On reflection it appeared to most people very improbable that Captain HALL had been foully dealt with, and this judgment was strongly confirmed by the alleged unanimous testimony of all the intelligent persons about him during his illness. Dr. BESSEL, in particular, the man on the ship presumably best qualified to form a correct opinion on the subject, was emphatic in referring the death to natural causes, calling the disease apoplexy, and giving a full report of the symptoms by which it was marked. It now appears, however, that the members of the expedition lately rescued are not, as represented, of one mind concerning the cause of their commander's death. WILLIAM MORTON, well known to the public as a creditable associate of Drs. KANE and HAYES in their arctic explorations, professes to feel sure that HALL was poisoned, and foully treated by his physician afterwards. Of course, the effect of this statement is to reopen the whole offensive question. It is idle to talk about the unfairness of discussing it in the absence of the person or persons implicated in the charge thus made, and in ignorance of essential circumstances. The horrible charge has been made, and whether people talk or write about it or not, they have their thoughts and suspicions, and no additional harm is done by expressing them.

When apoplexy was first mentioned as the cause of HALL'S death two or three men more or less acquainted with the arctic regions hastened into print to assert that the disease was unknown in those latitudes. But this statement was soon effectually contradicted, as the annals of arctic navigation furnish three or four examples of persons in perfect health being suddenly seized and carried off by the disease in question. A case of the kind occurred in Captain MCCLINTOCK'S expedition, the victim being the carpenter of the Fox. In the instance of Captain HALL, a source of difficulty, if not of suspicion, from the first, has been the symptoms of the malady as described by the plain seamen who were with him. However, allowance was made for possible misapprehension or misuse of terms on their part, and a more scientific or, at least, a more careful report has been impatiently waited for. Such a report has at length been given in the statement of Dr. EMIL BESSEL, and in the judgment of some physicians it only increases the difficulty of believing that HALL died of apoplexy. Criticizing the report a physician writing in a New York paper a few days ago said: "The causes of apoplexy are very numerous, but the resulting symptoms are very uniform in their general character, and I venture the assertion that there is not a medical practitioner in the United States who will say that he has ever treated a case of apoplexy where the patient (as HALL was) was first attacked with vomiting, was not comatose, but maintained a lively and active delirium for two weeks, during which time the chief symptom was a perpetual apprehension of being shot. So far as described the case of Captain HALL does not present a single well marked symptom of apoplexy." After somewhat more of similar tenor this New York doctor concludes that "our present lights clearly show that Captain HALL did *not* die of apoplexy."

Taken in connection with the suspicions however unreasonably or unjustly directed against Dr. BESSEL by the statement of MORTON, and by other circumstances, so flat and confident a contradiction of his diagnosis of the Captain's disease, cannot fail to command attention. Dr. BESSEL, whose judgment is thus boldly questioned, is said to be a very promising young savant. If we mistake not, he is a son or other relative of the celebrated astronomer, F. W. BESSEL, with whose name all intelligent readers are familiar. F. W. BESSEL'S earliest interest was physical geography, especially of the sea, which gradually led him to take up the study of astronomy, in which he became so eminent. At any rate, Dr. EMIL BESSEL, of the HALL expedition, joined it for the cultivation and advancement of favorite sciences, and was recommended as highly competent for the work by Dr. PETERMANN, of Gotha. That either as principal or accomplice such a man should even for a moment be suspected of an atrocious crime is shocking, and fair minded people will wait impatiently for the clearing away of the doubts and misgivings which circumstances have unfortunately connected with his name. The dissensions on board the Polaris are well established, and for these Dr. BESSEL appears to have been at least in some measure responsible. Mr. KRAEMER-SMITH, the Danish Superintendent of Greenland, the highest functionary there, while speaking in the strongest terms of Dr. BESSEL'S scientific knowledge and abilities, has stated positively that he not only treated Captain HALL with undisguised contempt, but labored secretly to undermine his authority in the ship. According to Mr. SMITH, BESSEL wished to establish himself as either superior to or co-ordinate with HALL in command of the expedition, and to give it a German or semi-German character. And the same Danish dignitary has further said that in consequence of BESSEL'S arts and insubordination HALL was filled with forebodings of failure in the enterprise, or of something still worse, and therefore placed with him (SMITH) certain papers, for the preservation of which he was solicitous. While we need not say that to conclude from such conduct on the part of BESSEL that he afterward murdered the object of his dislike, would be a very rash inference, is not less plain that the subject of the death of Captain HALL requires further inquiry. Dr. BESSEL will doubtless himself demand full investigation, and it is not impossible that the next American expedition to the Arctic regions will be one to exhume and fetch Captain HALL'S remains to the United States for chemical analysis. In the meantime charitable people will keep in mind that MORTON, the man who affirms suspicions of Dr. BESSEL, is an avowed enemy, and that a little explanation may suffice to scatter all public misgivings on the subject.

LES PRIX MONTHYON.

It is perhaps remarkable, in view of the spirit of beneficence which characterizes Americans, that they are so slow to imitate a most noteworthy French example in founding prizes for virtue or the virtues. There may be local institutions of the kind among us for the purpose of rewarding good conduct within certain limited spheres, but prizes of national significance to be awarded by competent authority in recognition of signal and exemplary virtue wherever anywhere in the country it may be found worthy of the award, are, we fancy, still American desiderata. We are reminded of the deficiency by the appearance of the official report of the last distribution of the MONTHYON prizes at Paris by the French Academy.

JEAN BAPTISTE ROBERT AUGET, Baron DE MONTHYON, was born at Paris, December 23, 1733, and belonged to a very wealthy family. Having been carefully educated for a career as a magistrate, he received early preferment, but as a member of the Royal Council he was soon found impracticable, on account of his independence of character, and was removed from his place. Many years of public service before he was again admitted into the service of the State, when he was more successful in giving satisfaction. In 1780 he became Chancellor to the Count of ARTOIS, with whom, at the beginning of the Revolution, he emigrated to England. After the second restoration he returned to France, where he devoted himself exclusively to the relief of human misery, to the cultivation of literature and science. He died in 1820, and by his will destined most of his considerable property to the establishment of the foundations ever since associated with his name. Some of these endowments are designed to promote human welfare through the advancement of the sciences and arts, but the most celebrated are the MONTHYON prizes for virtue. As already intimated, the French Academy is the trustee of all these funds, and it holds a session annually for awarding the prizes, in accordance with the principles and rules prescribed by the founder.

Among the prizes assigned this year for literary works of greatest practical utility one was given to M. ADOLPHE BERGER for a *History of Latin Elocution*, and another one to the same gentleman for his "Manchaha," that also numerously escaped falling over the fearful precipice to be devoured by alligators, who await their prey in the surging abyss below. But she happily escapes all these dangers and paddles home again, enlivened by the dusky children of the forest chanting lungfellow's "Hiawatha." Verily all this is too strange to be true.

THE Revenue Bureau has just ruled that the liability to pay special tax as a dealer does not attach to the act of purchasing, but to selling. A casual or incidental sale by a person other than the producer or, for instance, the sale made by a constable or sheriff under process of law or order of a Court, or the single sale made by a person who had taken a lot of goods to secure a debt, or a single sale made by an executor, administrator, or by any other person who has incidentally come into possession or control of a lot of goods which he desires to dispose of, but who can not be regarded as selling or offering for sale as a business, does not, in the opinion of the Revenue Bureau, render the person making such a sale liable to pay a special tax. This ruling is understood to be applicable to sales of all kinds of produce except liquors, in the case of which the law explicitly provides that every person who sells or offers for sale liquors in any quantity or shape is liable to special tax as a dealer.

MENTION is made, in the technical journals, of some valuable researches recently made by Mr. GALloway, an English chemist, on the conditions under which safety lamps, as they are termed, are truly safe. It has already been asserted that if a Davy lamp be burning tranquilly in an explosive atmosphere, the transmission of a sound wave, produced by slight explosion of gunpowder, is sufficient to determine the communication of flame from the lamp to the surrounding atmosphere. Hitherto it has generally been assumed that the occurrence of a colliery explosion, after firing a shot, is due to actual communication of flame from the gunpowder to the fire-damp; but these experiments show it to be much more likely that the explosion is determined by the noise of the shot being promulgated through the galleries of the mine to the lamp.

THE Department of Agriculture is preparing a circular for collecting the results of the past season's experience in systematic warfare upon insects. Attempts at protection against these pests have been more general and persistent than ever before. In many instances great success is claimed in the use of arsenical compounds. The circular states that the annual losses of cotton from the ravages of cotton insects amount possibly to five hundred thousand bales in years of insect prevalence. Any facts bearing upon the subject will be gladly received from planters who do not receive the circular of inquiry, as well as from correspondents and others who do.

FRANCE has no poor law, and the maintenance of the indigent depends entirely upon the bureaus of charity, which exist in most parts of the country. These are voluntary organizations, supported by contributions, collections at churches, and similar means. They are said to work admirably, and according to a published statement, during a recent period of twelve months, afforded relief to 1,250,000 persons. England has 777,726 paupers, or one to every 27 of the population. Ireland has 87,000, or one to every 63.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The applejack season has now fairly set in, and the farmers are setting up at nights trying to cipher out how many drinks there are to the acre, on a basis of four bushels of apples to the gallon.

Already the leaves have caught a crimson glow from the early frost, and the crisp morning air is prophetic of winter's approach.

Notice: The Allen who whipped McCoole nearly to death in Missouri this month is not the Allen who will be whipped nearly to death by the Republicans in Ohio next month.

The gold now being shipped from England to the United States, is intended to pay balances due to bankers on this side, and not for any commercial speculation.

A number of leading journals have requested the Secretary of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry in this city to furnish them regularly for publication with a weekly bulletin showing the growth of the organization, which is now increasing at the rate of 10,000 per week.

Oregon exults in a plentiful wheat harvest. Indeed, the grain shells out at such a surprising and unexpected rate that frequently the farmers find that the sacks they had calculated would hold their crops have to be doubled in number, and from forty to sixty bushels per acre of wheat, and sixty to eighty of oats, are common yields.

Indianapolis is afraid that a mob will some evening extinguish the lights in the Exposition and help themselves to the $100,000 worth of diamonds on exhibition.

Seventeen years ago, a murder was committed near Cario, Illinois; and until last Friday the law has not been able to lay its hands on the alleged perpetrator.

Notwithstanding the all-absorbing interest of the financial condition of the country, some of the journals still find time to discuss the probable succession to the vacant Chief Justiceship.

The residents on the Indian Territory frontier are calling for protection against ruffianism. The Little Rock *Gazette* says: "The general government must either exercise renewed vigilance to keep down outlawry in the Indian country or provide a territorial government for it."

Every State has its law against gambling, but the high gambling which makes the government credit the basis of operations is without law practically. Is it not time that we had a rigid law, thoroughly enforced?

The bad boys of Alexandria, Virginia, in consideration of free admission to a circus, which has been performing there for the past few days, furnished the wild beasts with all the old cats and young kittens, too, that they could gather up. Grimaldkins in that city are now scarce.

A recent work on atmospheric effects advances a curious theory that there is a tendency in all large cities to darkly envelop and the western side, and London, Paris, Berlin and Turin are adduced to support it.

Many young ladies in New York have resolved to form an early closing association, and to receive no calls after nine o'clock.

There are yet no signs of decrease in the accession to our population from European countries. The number of immigrants who arrived at Castle Garden last year was 292,932, and the number of arrivals since January indicate that the total for this year will hardly fall below the unusually large total for 1872.

Even Burnsh can't escape them. The king of that benighted and slow nation is going to introduce gas and railroads in his dominions.

The steamers of the American Steamship Company (Philadelphia and Liverpool) have attracted much attention in England. Large numbers have visited them at their dock in Liverpool, and questions relative to their construction, cost, etc., have been in numerable.

Prices seem to put an end to a good many people's letter writing, the sale of stamps in New York city having decreased by $2,000 daily since the financial excitement began. Even adversity has its bless ings.

The *Woman's Journal* announces that a "Working-women's Mutual Benefit Association" is soon to be organized at Boston, with objects similar to those of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Here is another evidence of the growing depravity of dumb creatures. A tame crow was lately seen to alight on the head of a young negro minister. This shows the effect of association with mankind and a residence at the national capital.

The managers of the Maryland Bible Society are going to furnish the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad with Bibles. This is believed to be nothing but a device to keep back-pay Congressmen from traveling by that route.

Some of the prominent women of the country are going to hold a "Congress," the preliminary meeting to make arrangements for which will be held in N. Have women's "Conventions" become unpopular, that a "Congress" is called?

"No shadow but its sister light
Not far away must burn;
No weary night but ushering bright
Shall follow in his turn."

Some of the New Orleans and Texas papers say that the "cutting away of the Red river raft, thus uncovering vast quantities of decaying vegetable matter in the mass of logs and snags which is no doubt the germinal force which has spread death and sorrow among the stricken inhabitants of Shreveport."

If the O'Leary Chicago cow, which upset the kerosene light and lamp at Chicago, damaged the city $500,000, was worth a million, as she probably was, the O'Leary cow than the Duchess of Oneida, which is insuring so greatly to the general advantage? And does the *Post* really believe that when the Wilkesbarre Convention indorses its free trade bullabaloo as "sound in principle," that the body, in so doing, adequately represented the views and sentiments of the majority of the party in Pennsylvania? If so, it will find itself terribly mistaken when election day comes round.

A DECISION of unusual public interest and importance has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court, in Michigan, in a case involving the right of the State to tax such lands granted by the United States for the construction of railroads, as are held for sale and not for the use of its track and depot grounds. The question is whether such lands are subject to taxation by the State, whether the roads in aid of whose construction they are granted are completed or not. "The railroad company having realized money by reason of the assignment of the lands as security, this must be construed as a sale." Hence they are not exempted from the burdens which attach to other similar property not appropriated expressly for any purpose. The following paragraph, taken from the published ruling of the Court, contains the gist of the decision:

"If lands are held by a railroad company, not for the purpose of road bed, station houses, or other objects connected with their public duties, but for the purposes of sale, as a natural person would hold them, they do not come within the provision of the constitution or the statute conferring the specific taxation of the general property of the corporation and may be taxed like the property of the citizen."

The decision derives its principal importance from the fact that considerable quantities of land in other States are held in a similar manner, the assignments being chiefly owned by Eastern capitalists, and because it has a certain bearing upon the question of municipal taxation of railroad property in cities, where such property is not used for a road bed, depot grounds, or necessarily employed by the corporation to carry out the public purposes of its charter.

THE ludicrous blunders which British authors, often eminent ones too, make regarding American geography, have furnished a theme for much sarcasm and jibes by their cousins this side of the water. The latest of these is one perpetrated by lady Georgiana Fullerton in her romance, "Too Strong Not to be True." Her heroine removes to the banks of the Lower Mississippi, at the beginning of the last century, and in her new home is delighted by views of the romantic "Rocky mountains," and awakes to a novel an charming existence, amid the "gambling of monkeys and the buffoonery of parrots," while she gathers lotus flowers from out the tropical luxuriance as she paddles her own canoe across the falls of Minnehaha that she numerously escapes falling over the fearful precipice to be devoured by alligators, who await their prey in the surging abyss below. But she happily escapes all these dangers and paddles home again, enlivened by the dusky children of the forest chanting lungfellow's "Hiawatha." Verily all this is too strange to be true.

THE Revenue Bureau has just ruled that the liability to pay special tax as a dealer does not attach to the act of purchasing, but to selling. A casual or incidental sale by a person other than the producer or, for instance, the sale made by a constable or sheriff under process of law or order of a Court, or the single sale made by a person who had taken a lot of goods to secure a debt, or a single sale made by an executor, administrator, or by any other person who has incidentally come into possession or control of a lot of goods which he desires to dispose of, but who can not be regarded as selling or offering for sale as a business, does not, in the opinion of the Revenue Bureau, render the person making such a sale liable to pay a special tax. This ruling is understood to be applicable to sales of all kinds of produce except liquors, in the case of which the law explicitly provides that every person who sells or offers for sale liquors in any quantity or shape is liable to special tax as a dealer.

MENTION is made, in the technical journals, of some valuable researches recently made by Mr. GALloway, an English chemist, on the conditions under which safety lamps, as they are termed, are truly safe. It has already been asserted that if a Davy lamp be burning tranquilly in an explosive atmosphere, the transmission of a sound wave, produced by slight explosion of gunpowder, is sufficient to determine the communication of flame from the lamp to the surrounding atmosphere. Hitherto it has generally been assumed that the occurrence of a colliery explosion, after firing a shot, is due to actual communication of flame from the gunpowder to the fire-damp; but these experiments show it to be much more likely that the explosion is determined by the noise of the shot being promulgated through the galleries of the mine to the lamp.

THE Department of Agriculture is preparing a circular for collecting the results of the past season's experience in systematic warfare upon insects. Attempts at protection against these pests have been more general and persistent than ever before. In many instances great success is claimed in the use of arsenical compounds. The circular states that the annual losses of cotton from the ravages of cotton insects amount possibly to five hundred thousand bales in years of insect prevalence. Any facts bearing upon the subject will be gladly received from planters who do not receive the circular of inquiry, as well as from correspondents and others who do.

FRANCE has no poor law, and the maintenance of the indigent depends entirely upon the bureaus of charity, which exist in most parts of the country. These are voluntary organizations, supported by contributions, collections at churches, and similar means. They are said to work admirably, and according to a published statement, during a recent period of twelve months, afforded relief to 1,250,000 persons. England has 777,726 paupers, or one to every 27 of the population. Ireland has 87,000, or one to every 63.

PERSONAL.

President Grant took particular notice of the little children at various stopping places along the route of his recent excursion to Maine, when he presented to him he spoke a kind word. At one place, while he was holding two little girls by the hand, one whispered to the other, "You don't dare to do what you said you would." The latter summoned what that daring act could be, and so, bending down, he kissed them both."

Who can read without emotion the story of two little girls in Green Bay, Wisconsin. The oldest was seven years of age, the youngest only five. A drunken father left them alone in their room for six days with only a small loaf of bread for food. When the children were found the elder sister was nearly dead, having refused to eat of the bread so that her little sister might get some. Does it not bear a great comfort. Does history furnish an example equal to this?

A child with four teeth in its nose was recently put in Troy. Some time before the birth of the child the mother committed the indiscretion of a visit to the dentist, where she saw several teeth extracted. The nasal teeth naturally interested with the budding infant, and the physician recently removed two of the offending teeth; the infant expelled another by sneezing, and only yet remains for the physician, dentist and child to contest the honor of extracting. The wonder is five months old.

The oldest teacher in the United States is Miss Hannah Inman, who taught school in Providence seventy-five years ago. She taught school forty years old, and taught school many years in Providence, Smithfield, Gloucester and Leicester, Mass., and other places. The primary variety of the school, but for some years, in one place, it was twenty-five pupils a term.

The story which Mr. Wilkie Collins is to read before the American public is "The Dream Woman—A Mystery," said to have been re-written for the purpose.

George Francis Train has imitated Ned Buntline, Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack. The following advertisement appears in the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of Wednesday: "Opera House, Saturday evening, September 27. One night only. George Francis Train in the great Irish drama, 'Erin A Chorra; Or, The Man from America.'"

A colossal statue of Gen. Putnam, at Hartford, Conn., is to be unveiled next month, and it is intended to invite all the veteran organizations of New England.

It is announced that General Alexander Leon, one of the ablest statesmen of Hayti, will shortly visit the United States. It is said that on his present visit to this country is partly for political purposes, partly with a view of treating with some company regarding the extensive coal mines in the southern department of Hayti.

Congressman Dawes spent last Sunday at the top of Mount Washington, and writes that the snow fell so thick all day that a man could not see ten rods before him."

Green Clay Smith, who has been a Governor, a General, a member of Congress, and a Baptist preacher, has become a teacher of political economy in a school at Frankfort, Ky.

Boss Tweed has seven companions in his California trip, some of them ladies. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says: "He will make a tour of the State, inspecting our natural curiosities, and dwelling awhile at our most noted springs for the benefit of his impaired health. He has also in view certain railroad enterprises. The private secretary who accompanies him will note Tweed's impressions of our natural advantages and prospects, with a view to investments. His ability as a financier will find an ample field for expansion in California. We hope California doesn't want any of it.

THE Kentucky Court of Appeals, in the suit of the United Society of Shakers against certain Directors of the Bank of Bowling Green, has declared that it is the duty of bank directors to use ordinary diligence to acquaint themselves with the business of their corporation, and public policy demands that they shall not be heard to say that by reason of their gross negligence and wilful inattention they were not apprized of that which the ledgers, books, accounts, correspondence, reconcilements and statements of the bank showed to be true. It is not necessary to bring home to the directors actual knowledge of the fact that special deposits held by the bank were being sold and converted to its use by the officers having them in custody. It must suffice to show that the evidence of the practice were such that it must have been brought to their knowledge, unless they were grossly careless in the performance of their duties. It would be well for bank directors and presidents to ponder the decision of the Kentucky Court, which is in accordance with common sense as well as law.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republican Senatorial conferees from Lehigh and Carbon counties met this week, and agreed on R. P. Struthers, of Carbon, as candidate for Senator.

It is announced that President G. W. Cass, and several directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad, will visit Minnesota in a few days, accompanied by gentlemen who have taken a contract to build the road from the Missouri river to the Yellowstone, a distance of two hundred and five miles. The work of construction is to begin this fall.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Democratic party in Pennsylvania are trying to ride into power on the pretense that they are the friends of the farmers and the opponents of monopolies. Their State Convention nominated Frank M. Hutchinson, son-in-law of President Cass, of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and himself (Hutchinson) Treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company—a link in one of the most stupendous railroad consolidations in the world. Consistency is a jewel, but it is not to be found in the Democratic crown.

P. H. Thomas, editor of the *Independent Journal*, of Mechanicsburg, was elected Secretary of the State Grange, Order of Patrons of Husbandry, which organized at Reading on Friday last. During the past three years he has conducted a paper in the interests of the agricultural class in Cumberland county, and kept entirely out of politics.

As stated in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, there is a split in the Democratic ranks in Clearfield county. This has led to the assembling of the party of voters on Tuesday last and the nomination of the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. J. W. Potter; Sheriff, James Savage; Treasurer, Maj. David Wise; Commissioner, F. K. Shoff; District Attorney, Frank Fielding. The last named is on both tickets. The nominees are all Democrats of the strictest sect, and will command the support of many of their party friends. A correspondent adds: "Whether they can muster strength to elect them, is a problem which your correspondent does not propose to solve at present. It may, however, be premised, that much will depend upon the action of the Republicans, whose Nominating Convention will convene on the 24th inst. In the meantime the fued among the Democrats will grow wider and more irreconcilable, destroying the potency of the 'ring,' pulling the managers of the party from their lofty stools, and giving promise of good results in the future. The most objectionable candidate on the 'regular' ticket is the renowned T. Jefferson Boyer, who, when before a member of the Legislature, stood out to Cameron, but hadn't courage enough to fulfill the contract in the face of the bullies and recovery of McAuliffe crowd. The other candidates on the ticket are objected to because they all reside at the county seat, and are members of the 'Court House Ring' that assumes to control the political control over the county. If the resent financial explosion compels Wallace to abandon the Texas Pacific speculation and return to politics, he will find them in a sadly demoralized condition. He will be puzzled when he comes to decide with which faction he will act. The best thing he can do is to stick to railroading until the local fight terminates."

From the following correspondence it will be observed that the Liberal Republican leaders of McKean county intend to support Judge Gordon. The following letters speak for themselves, viz:

KANE, September 3, 1873.

MY DEAR COLONEL:—I have a letter of Judge Lindlow; but it would be almost absurd in me not to vote for Judge Gordon, in whose ability and integrity I have confidence. I will be there to vote for the Democratic Convention at Wilkesbarre that if they would nominate Judge Gordon for the supreme bench I would support him. This ought not to look to you as if I was playing the party man. I shall vote against Mr. Buckley.

Yours, THOMAS L. KANE.

Col. S. D. Freeman.

PITTSBURGH, September 7, 1873.

GENERAL:—You mistake. I deprecated a movement by the Liberal Republicans as a political fizzle. I am in favor of Judge Gordon and opposed to the Philadelphia Josephine nomination. I think our friends generally are for Gordon. Respectfully,

S. D. FREEMAN.

MAJOR GEN. THOS. L. KANE.

The Democrats in this county give up the election. There is no excitement, the people have determined in a very quiet way, to settle the matter themselves. The members of the ring see this, and look like a set of old hens in a rain storm.—*Mauch Chunk Gazette.*

Harrison Yerkes, Esq., was on Thursday chosen as the Democratic candidate for Senator in the district composed of Bucks and Northampton counties. The Convention met at Bethlehem.

The list of notes for this year shows but a slight increase on that for 1872. Last year there were 151,602 names on the regular list, and 10,569 on the extra list, but this year the number of the first has increased to 156,916, and of the second decreased to 5,911. The total number of voters in the State this year is 163,827, showing a gain of less than two thousand. Many legislators have been defeated, however, indicated voters to have their names put on the extra list, while this year there is no such excitement to add the names.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The political campaign, in this State, is being conducted by the Democracy on the "scrub" principle. They are fighting in "squads" without any regular organization or definite purpose. In Dau